

The Solicitors Journal.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 19, 1885.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE COMPLAINTS which have been made with reference to the suspension this week of the sittings of the Vacation Court are not altogether groundless, although it must be admitted that there cannot be a large number of persons aggrieved, seeing that the number of cases ready for the court, had it sat on Tuesday last, might have been counted on the fingers of one hand.

IT IS CERTAINLY greatly to be regretted that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States should have been allowed to leave this country without receiving from the legal profession collectively any mark of respect. Chief Justice WAITE is not only a lawyer of great eminence, but is the head of a court unrivalled in the world for the dignity of its jurisdiction, which extends not merely to the decision of questions between citizens, but also to controlling the action of the Legislature itself; and also probably unequalled for the extreme care and labour systematically bestowed by the judges on the cases coming before them. It is rather absurd to lay the blame of the shabby treatment of our distinguished visitor on the time of year at which his visit occurred. Chief Justice WAITE was in England in the early summer, and was present in the Royal Courts on the 4th of July, so that there was ample time to have organized a banquet before the Long Vacation. Probably everyone waited for the benchers of the Inns of Court to take the initiative, for whatever may be their failings in other respects, those personages certainly understand the art of dining. But they made no sign, and the opportunity was let slip, very much, as we think, to the discredit of our profession in the matter of hospitality.

WE PRINT elsewhere a correspondence which has passed between Mr. KENION, of Liverpool, and the Marquis of HARTINGTON with reference to a passage in a speech recently delivered by the latter, in which he was reported to ascribe the assumed failure of the Settled Land Act to the interested opposition of solicitors. The passage in question seems to have been inaccurately reported, but even in the amended version given by Lord HARTINGTON there remains an imputation of a similar description. Nothing but the most absolute, though perhaps not unnatural, ignorance of legal matters could have led to the imputation. Why on earth should a solicitor object to put into his pocket the costs of a sale by a tenant for life? As a matter of fact, to our own knowledge, the Act has been largely used for the purposes of sale where it was likely that a fair price could be obtained, and we have never heard of any objection on the part of the family solicitor. It is hardly a week since we saw in the columns of a single issue of a country paper in a remote district two advertisements of properties stated in the advertisements to be sold under the Settled Land Act, one of them being a very large estate. The real reason why the Act has not produced more startling changes in ownership is, of course, the state of the land market; and if Lord HARTINGTON would take the trouble to inquire of any auctioneer, he would obtain information which would be of service to him on any future reference to the results of the Settled Land Act.

WE HAVE BEEN a good deal struck of late with the difference which exists in the framing of notices to creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. c. 35, s. 29. Taking the notices printed in the *Times* on one day this week, we find that they vary in length from about fifteen lines to twenty-four lines; one or two do not state sufficient, and others repeat the same thing twice over. Some are

witnessed, which is clearly unnecessary. It may be worth while to consider what it is really essential to express in these notices, and how it may be most tersely expressed. The protection given by section 29 of the Act is conditional on the executor or administrator having "given such or the like notices as in the opinion of the court in which such executor or administrator is sought to be charged would have been given by the Court of Chancery in an administration suit for creditors and others to send in to the executor or administrator their claims against the estate of the testator or intestate." The first thing, therefore, is to ascertain the form in which such notices are given by the court. The form of advertisement for creditors is given in R. S. C., Appendix L., No. 3, and is (omitting immaterial parts) as follows:—

"Pursuant to a judgment, &c., the creditors of A. B., late of in the county of , who died in or about the month of , 188 , are, on or before the day of , 188 , to send by post, prepaid, to E. F., of the defendant C. D., the executor [or administrator] of the deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said judgment."

The latter part of this form renders it desirable to express in the notice under 22 & 23 Vict. c. 35 the results of failure to send in a claim, and this is, of course, best done by using the language of section 29 of the Act. Now let us see the form of such notice given in a work of great authority—the recent edition of Daniell's Chancery Forms, edited by Mr. C. BURNES (page 486). It is as follows:—

"Pursuant to the 29th section of the Act of Parliament of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 35, intituled 'An Act to further amend the law of property, and to relieve trustees,' notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of John Thomas, late of : who died at , in the county of , on the day of , 188 , and whose will was duly proved by C. D., of , in the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice Principal Registry [or District Registry at], on the day of , 188 : are hereby required to send, in writing, particulars of their claims or demands to the undersigned E. F., the solicitor of the said C. D., at the office of the said E. F., situate at , in the county of , on or before the day of , 188 : And notice is hereby also given that, on the expiration of the last-mentioned day, the said C. D. will proceed to distribute the assets of the said John Thomas amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said C. D. has then had notice; and that the said C. D. will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose claim or demand he shall not then have had notice.—Dated this day of , 188 .

"E. F., of , solicitor of the said C. D."

Surely, with the utmost deference to the accomplished editor, this form is unnecessarily prolix. Why should not the following form be sufficient? If any reader can suggest an improvement we shall be glad to receive it:—

"Pursuant to the Act, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 35, intituled, 'An Act to further amend the law of property and to relieve trustees,' all creditors and others having any claims against the estate of John Thomas, late of , who died on the day of , 188 , and whose will was duly proved by C. D., of , in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, on the day of , 188 , are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims to the undersigned E. F., the solicitor of the said C. D., on or before the day of , 188 : after which date the said C. D. will proceed to distribute the assets of the said John Thomas amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said C. D. has then had notice; and the said C. D. will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose claim or demand he shall not then have had notice.—Dated this day of , 188 .

"E. F., Solicitor [add address] ."

THAT INDEFATIGABLE reformer, Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL, wants to alter the so-called "rule of the road." He read a paper at the

recent meeting of the British Association on "The Rule of the Road, from an Anthropological Point of View," in which he is stated to have advocated a change of the side of passing in driving. The change he proposed was, he maintained, "the most convenient, most scientific, and most ancient." We cannot say which side of the road may be the better from an anthropological point of view, but, from a common-sense point of view, it would seem that the most convenient course is to let alone a practice which has been long established and is well known to everybody. It must have had some convenience to recommend it or it would not have come into vogue by the voluntary action of drivers. So far as we know, there was no legislative provision on the subject until, in 1835, by section 78 of the Highway Act, a penalty was imposed on a driver who, on meeting any vehicle or horse, does not keep his vehicle "on the left or near side of the road." Although riding is not mentioned in the penal words of the section, the penalty imposed by it was held in *Williams v. Evans* (L. R. 1 Ex. D. 277), to attach to riding as well as driving. Long before that Act, however, it had been held in running-down cases that very slight evidence was sufficient to convict of negligence a driver who was proved not to be on the side of the road sanctioned by established usage. Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL will, therefore, have to alter both the civil and criminal law before he can carry out his anthropological view.

THE STATUE of Lord ERSKINE, by WESTMACOTT, which many lawyers will remember to have seen frowning on the judges in the old Court of Appeal at Lincoln's-inn, has been removed to the library of that Inn. The position chosen is not well adapted for displaying the merits of the statue, generally reckoned one of the best works of the sculptor. The head is characteristic and expressive in a high degree, but the quaint fancy for representing modern celebrities in antique garb gives a somewhat ludicrous aspect to the figure, especially since the back only is visible from half of the room. The impression produced on the spectator is one of surprise that a learned Chancellor should have allowed himself to be represented arrayed in a bath wrapper, carrying a bundle of towels in his hand, and apparently denouncing his valet for making his bath too hot.

THE STATISTICS of juvenile crime have recently been attracting some attention, and it is alleged, apparently with reason, that crime among children has been, and is, greatly on the decrease. As a test of this question, so far as regards committal to prison, the Judicial Statistics afford the following figures—viz., The juveniles under 16 years of age committed to prison in 1883 numbered 5,275; in 1873, 9,359; in 1863, 8,459; and in 1856, 13,981.

Mr. Charles Henry James, late official assignee in the Irish Court of Bankruptcy, was arrested on Tuesday upon a warrant charging him with misappropriation of a sum of £208, the property of the Court of Bankruptcy, which had been lodged in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the trust estate of Armstrong.

A staircase has been constructed at the left-hand side of the north end of the central hall of the Royal Courts of Justice, leading straight up to the gallery of the court corridor, in close proximity to the Chancery courts. The alteration is intended to obviate the necessity for counsel and others engaged in the courts having to pass through the crypt in order to gain access to the court floor from the central hall.

The arrangements for the jubilee commemoration of the municipal corporations of England and Wales are rapidly progressing. The event is fixed for October 9, in London, and the celebration is to assume the form of a banquet. Among the guests expected on the occasion will be Sir R. Cross, the Home Secretary. The arrangements for the festival are in course of completion, under the superintendence of Dr. Rolitt, of Hull; the Lord Mayor of York; Mr. Morrison, of Leeds; and Mr. Pritchard, of London.

On Wednesday, at the Central Criminal Court, Mr. John Tucker, late a solicitor, pleaded guilty to removing a stamp from a certificate of the Incorporated Law Society, with intent to use it on another certificate. The prisoner was the London agent of Mr. Welford, solicitor, Hexham, whose certificate he was instructed to take out. He returned a certificate, having removed a stamp from another certificate. In extenuation it was urged that the second certificate was that of a solicitor at Newcastle who had failed to pay for it. The Recorder said there was no doubt that there were circumstances in extenuation, and as the prisoner had been in gaol a month he should sentence him to be imprisoned for a month.

THE WORKING OF THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

I.

THE second report of the Board of Trade on this subject has recently been issued. It covers the twelve months from the 31st of March, 1884, to the 31st of March last, and is a somewhat lengthy document, occupying, with the various annexes and schedules thereto, some sixty pages of printed foolscap. We have not space to do more than to give an outline of the general scope of the report and to comment upon such points referred to therein as are most likely to be of interest to our readers.

The report of Sir T. H. Farrer, the Permanent Secretary of the Board, addressed to the President (without the various annexes thereto), only occupies ten pages of the whole, the annexes being seven in number—viz., (I.) Report by the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy on the General Working of the Act of 1883; (II.) Report by the Comptroller in Bankruptcy on Bankruptcies, Liquidations, and Compositions still pending under the Act of 1869; (III.) Report by the Solicitor to the Board of Trade upon legal proceedings taken by him under the Act of 1883; (IV.) Tables relating to the Business under the Act of 1883; (V.) Tables relating to the Business under the Act of 1869; (VI.) Comparative Tables for a Series of Years; (VII.) New Scale of Fees. After some preliminary remarks and general references to the Annexes I., III., IV., and V., an account is given by Sir T. H. Farrer showing receipts and expenditure on account of bankruptcy proceedings during the year. This account shows the total receipts to be £167,062 16s. 7d., and the total expenditure £152,505 19s. 4d., showing a surplus of receipts over expenditure of £14,556 17s. 3d. The receipts are made up of, dividends or interest in respect of funds belonging to the Bankruptcy Account under former Acts, £41,348 3s. 4d.; fees received in cash under section 128, £52,869 7s. 5d.; receipts by Inland Revenue for bankruptcy stamps, £60,600 12s. 6d.; and dividends of funds invested under section 76, £12,244 13s. 4d. The particulars of expenditure are also of interest. The items are, salaries of officers, &c. (not including judges of the Supreme Court or of county courts), £82,248 8s. 6d.; remuneration to county court registrars in respect of bankruptcy business, £25,504; incidental and travelling expenses, £9,352 15s. 9d.; rent, rates, and taxes, £9,111 4s. 4d.; pensions and compensations, £22,316 12s. 9d.; and expenses of prosecutions under the Act, £3,972 18s. Inasmuch as the first item of receipts is on account of funds under previous Acts, it is only right to exclude that amount from the account in order to ascertain how far the Act pays upon new business, and in that case, instead of a surplus, there will be a deficiency of £26,791 6s. 1d. The report then refers shortly to the new scale of fees (Annex VII.), upon which we commented *ante*, p. 583; proposal for new scale of costs for solicitors; judicial arrangements; official arrangements; consultations with and instructions to official receivers; rules for the guidance of trustees; bankruptcies, liquidations, and compositions under the Act of 1869; getting in outstanding assets under section 162 of the Act of 1883; and administration orders under section 122.

The observations upon the question of solicitors' costs will be perused by our readers with considerable interest, and we print them at length:—

"Complaints have been made that the existing scale of costs throws difficulties in the way of employing the solicitors for the debtor and for the petitioning creditor, and of paying them properly, although they might do work useful to the estate. The late Lord Chancellor was of opinion that the matter should be considered, and was in correspondence with the Incorporated Law Society of London, and with bodies representing solicitors in the provinces on this subject. Some delay has been occasioned by the recent change of Government, but it is hoped that it may be possible to deal with the subject at an early date. The question is one of considerable difficulty and delicacy. On the one hand, it is desirable not to discourage the employment of solicitors and accountants when their employment is really necessary or useful to the estate. On the other hand, it is essential not to encourage their employment when their services are not required. To encourage their employment in such cases would be to re-introduce an evil which the recent Act was intended to prevent."

Under the head of "Judicial Arrangements," reference is made to the appointment of Mr. Justice Cave and to the Bankruptcy Appeals (County Courts) Act, 1884; and it is stated that "the

number of cases dealt with in the courts has, for the time, greatly diminished, though it appears to be again on the increase."

In connection with "Official Arrangements," some particulars are given of the salaries and other allowances to official receivers and other officers of the Board of Trade under the Act; and some remarks are also made upon the legal expenses of the department, and upon money arrangements with reference to the Bankruptcy Estates Account, and upon the question of office accommodation. The total salaries of the Chief Official Receiver and his staff amount to £19,088 for the year; those of the eight salaried official receivers in the country and their staffs to £14,445; and to the Inspector-General and his staff, £8,635; whilst the allowance in fees and commissions to the non-salaried official receivers in the country for the total fifteen months, up to 31st of March, 1885, was, in the first place, £17,701 11s. 11d. only; but, by a supplementary grant of £5,356 5s., this was increased to £23,057 16s. 11d. Table XIII. to Annex IV. of the report shows the number of receiving orders made during the year in the various courts. From this table we find that the number of cases dealt with in the High Court was 611, at the cost in salaries to the Chief Official Receiver and his assistants and clerks of £19,088; the number of cases dealt with in county courts to which salaried official receivers are attached was 658, at the cost, for similar services, of £14,445; and the number of cases dealt with in other county courts were 2,026, at a cost, for similar services for fifteen months, of £23,057 16s. 11d. only. It is pretty obvious, therefore, that the salaried officials (particularly in London) have at present a considerable advantage over those who are paid by fees.

The only other items of information in the report of Sir T. H. Farrer to which we think we need call the attention of our readers are—first, that, with a view to promoting harmonious action amongst official receivers throughout the country, a committee has been appointed to prepare, and it is now engaged in settling, a code of instructions to official receivers; secondly, that the total amount received from trustees on account of funds in their hands, under former Acts undistributed for two years and upwards, and dividends unclaimed for six months and upwards from the passing of the Act, was not "millions," but £228,446 12s. 2d., whilst of this sum, £41,169 8s. 2d. has been paid out, leaving a balance of £187,277 4s.; and, thirdly, that the number of administration orders, under section 122, made during the year 1884 was 3,905; the number of scheduled creditors was 41,102; the amount of debts scheduled, £102,763, and the amount paid into court during the year, £6,515. The report concludes with the remark that "it would still be premature to come to any decided conclusion concerning the general results of the Act," but that, "so far as the facts stated in the above report and in that of the Inspector-General make it possible to form an opinion, there appears to be no reason to think that the Act will disappoint the hopes of its promoters."

The report of Mr. Smith, the Inspector-General, on the general working of the Act, constitutes the first annex to the report of the Permanent Secretary to the Board. It covers the whole of the year, from the time of the Act's coming into operation until the 31st of December, 1884, and is, even without the tables referred to therein, and which really form a part of it, a much more lengthy document than that of Sir T. H. Farrer. It commences with some introductory remarks, partly of an apologetic nature, for the incompleteness of some of the statistical returns; in other part cautionary against "drawing inferences as to the permanent working of a new system of administration" from the experience of a single year; and for the remainder, argumentatively explanatory of the reasons which have induced so many debtors and creditors to prefer to settle their own affairs without the aid of Mr. Smith and his band of official receivers. Mr. Smith now admits "that during the early months of last year a considerable number of private arrangements between debtors and their creditors did undoubtedly take place." It is interesting to compare this admission with the elaborate argument of Mr. Smith in his former report, in which he endeavoured to show that such arrangements, if they took place at all, only did so in a very limited degree. But he derives satisfaction from the fact that, whereas the number of receiving orders made during the first six months of 1884 was only 1,506, and for the second six months 1,789, for the first six months of 1885 they have reached 2,232. "This," he says,

"does not necessarily imply that insolvency is on the increase, but is probably rather an evidence that the prejudices which existed against the Act shortly after it came into operation are now subsiding under the influence of a more thorough acquaintance with its real character and effects." Unfortunately for Mr. Smith's argument the very next paragraph of his report informs us that in order to make the record for 1884 complete there must be added "the proceedings under the Act of 1869 initiated during 1883, but which culminated either in bankruptcy or in resolutions for liquidation or composition during 1884," the number of which proceeding he states to be 910. If we suppose, as it appears only reasonable to do, that some two-thirds, or probably more, of these cases must be credited to the first six months, and the remainder to the latter portion of the year, and that no such cases have occurred during the present year, the actual increase in the number of cases brought into court during the first six months of this year would appear to be only slight, and certainly not sufficient to justify the conclusion of Mr. Smith.

The report then proceeds to deal with a number of statistics, showing that there has been a great diminution of the number of cases, but that the average size of the estates is larger. Thus the cases dealt with were less than one-half the number in 1883, which was 8,555, but the average liabilities per case was £3,082 against £2,486 in 1883, and the average assets £956 per case against £700 in 1883. In giving these figures Mr. Smith says that "while in both the estimates are almost entirely the estimates of debtors themselves, as shown in their statements of affairs, those statements under the Act of 1869 were, in the great majority of cases, less carefully prepared than the corresponding statements under the Act of 1883, which were framed with the knowledge that they must undergo investigation and scrutiny by the official receiver before being presented to the creditors. It thus happens that under the former Act the debtor's estimate of his liabilities was generally understated, whilst his estimate of his assets was generally exaggerated to a considerably larger degree than is the case under the Act of 1883." Until Mr. Smith can give figures to prove this assertion we shall prefer to rely upon our own experience, which is entirely at variance with his statement. Mr. Smith proceeds:—"How far these results are to be traced directly to the operation of the Act of 1883 must, of course, be a matter of opinion and inference rather than of statistical demonstration; but . . . it is not unreasonable to assume that they are, to a considerable extent, the natural effect of the changes in the law." If Mr. Smith would substitute "unnatural" for "natural" we might be inclined to agree with him.

The report then deals with the alleged incompleteness of bankruptcy returns based upon three alleged grounds:—"First, that there is a great and long-continued depression in trade; second, that there has been a large increase in the number of private arrangements; and, third, that cases exist which neither come into court nor are settled by private arrangement." The last ground Mr. Smith admits accounts for some cases, and dismisses the point in very few words. He says the debtor does not go into court "because he has not the same facilities as he formerly had for getting whitewashed," neither does the creditor "because there is no estate to divide." He then proceeds to deal with the depression in trade in his characteristically argumentative style. He concludes, evidently to his own satisfaction, that "the diminution in the number of failures, while it by no means indicates a condition of increased prosperity in trade, is the natural result of a greater development of caution both in giving and in taking credit, and of a diminution in the tendency to continue trading on conditions which necessarily entail a loss upon the trader," and, as every conceivable thing is dragged in as a reason for singing the praises of the wonderful Act, he adds, "The tendency of the Bankruptcy Act has unquestionably been to foster these results." We will deal with the remainder of the report next week.

The Long Vacation Sittings will be resumed on Monday next, when Mr. Justice Mathew will be in attendance at Judges' Chambers, Royal Courts of Justice, to hear Queen's Bench Division summonses. His lordship will sit in open court on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., to hear Chancery Vacation business, and will attend again at Judges' Chambers, Queen's Bench Division, on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of disposing of the judgment summonses in bankruptcy matters, which were originally set down for hearing on Tuesday, the 22nd inst.

LEGISLATION OF THE YEAR.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE.

48 VICT. C. 3.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

[December 6, 1884.]

The main features of this Act are well known. It establishes a household and lodger franchise in the counties; it cuts down the county occupation franchise from £12 to £10; it introduces the "service franchise"; abolishes the qualification by rent-charge; and it introduces the "one man one vote" principle into the property qualification. The Act has also been brought somewhat unexpectedly before every householder in the country through the means of a somewhat mysterious document in the shape of a tabulated "Form of Return" of the "surname and other name of every man who was on the 15th day of July last, and has been up to the date of the return, an inhabitant occupier of his house," which he is directed to fill up under the pain of incurring a penalty, "under the Representation of the People Act, 1884," of forty shillings. Let us now say a few words about what is not so very well known—the mode in which the Legislature has effected this important change in the constitution.

This mode is almost entirely one of incorporation by reference. Household and lodger franchise having been already established in boroughs, it is provided that the enactment so establishing such franchises (sections 3 and 4 of the Representation of the People Act, 1867) shall apply in counties. A £10 occupation franchise having been established for boroughs by section 27 of the Reform Act of 1832, and a £12 occupation franchise for counties by section 6 of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, occasion is taken to "assimilate" these franchises by cutting down the county amount from £12 to £10; and for the purpose of establishing the borough and county occupation franchise by one separate enactment for the future, section 27 of the Act of 1832 and section 6 of the Act of 1867 are repealed. But—and here comes the important point—the repeal is principally a matter of form only, for it is not to affect the "conditions" upon which the franchise is given by those sections. As far as regards these "conditions," therefore, the sections are fully continued. These conditions can only be fully ascertained by a very careful study of the sections in question. It will be enough here to state that they comprise the conditions (1) of full age and legal capacity, (2) the occupation for a certain period, (3) the having been rated for a certain period, and (4) the having paid all rates payable in respect of a certain period. It is not expressly said that the conditions are to apply as amended by legislation subsequent to the Acts of 1832 and 1867; but that this is the effect of the Act there is no doubt, as by section 11 the Act is to be read as one with the whole series of enactments in *pari materia*—that is to say, "with the Representation of the People Acts as defined by this Act." Turning to section 8, we find that the term "Representation of the People Acts" includes the "Registration Acts"—i.e., the enactments for the time being in force relating to the registration of persons entitled to vote at elections for counties and boroughs, inclusive of the Rating Acts as defined by this Act. And what are the "Rating Acts"? By section 9 they are defined as the enactments for the time being in force relating to the placing of the names of occupiers in the rate-book, or other enactments relating to rating in so far as they are auxiliary to or deal with the registration of persons entitled to vote at elections. This description spreads a wide net, but we think we are correct in stating that the Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869, and the Assessed Rates Act, 1879, are, with the addition of the curious Compound Householders Act of 1851 (14 & 15 Vict. c. 14), the only enactments applying to England which are comprehended in the definition. The definition is framed in the comprehensive terms we have mentioned, because the Irish and Scotch Rating Acts are to be included therein, it being added in section 9, sub-section 1, that "the expression 'the Rating Acts,' where used in this Act shall be read distributively in reference to the three parts of the United Kingdom as meaning in the case of each part the Acts for the time being in force in that part."

REDISTRIBUTION.

45 & 49 VICT. C. 23.—AN ACT FOR THE REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS AT PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

[June 25, 1885.]

This second half of the third reform law within fifty-five years contains thirty-four sections, eight schedules, and four parts. Part I. re-arranges all the county constituencies of the United Kingdom, except some few in Wales, disestablishes boroughs having a population below 15,000, creates certain new boroughs, divides certain of the larger boroughs, and alters the boundaries of certain others, giving one member and no more to each constituency created by the

Act. Part II. contains certain supplemental provisions of great importance to returning officers and others, and it is with this part that the lawyer is chiefly concerned, and to this part we propose to confine any detailed observations which we may have to make. Part III. re-enfranchises certain persons in Totnes and elsewhere who have remained under a cloud since 1867, and disfranchises for a limited period certain other persons in Gloucester and elsewhere who were reported on by election commissioners in 1880. Part IV. has nothing to do with the main subject of the Act; it deals only with registration, and with registration in 1885. Though of only transient, it is of pressing importance, but contains only two sections which it is necessary to notice. By section 29 power is given to a judge in chambers, at any time after the 5th of September next, to appoint additional barristers in aid of the revising barristers appointed on circuit, if it shall be made to appear to such judge in chambers that such additional appointment is necessary, and it is also prescribed that each revising barrister appointed on circuit shall be appointed to act for each county or borough within the circuit for which the judge has power to appoint. By section 30 it is provided (1) that the revision in 1885 shall take place between September 8 and October 8; (2) that the register, when revised, shall come into operation on any day after the 7th of November, "if Parliament be then dissolved"; (3) that appeals against the decisions of revising barristers are to be heard as soon as possible after the commencement of Michaelmas Sittings; and (4) that the 1st of October shall be the day, instead of the 1st of November, for orders relating to polling districts applying to registers.

Coming to the sixteen clauses which make up Part II., we find that section 10 is as follows:—

"The occupation in immediate succession of different premises situate within a parliamentary borough shall, for the purpose of qualifying a person for voting in any division of such borough in respect of occupation (otherwise than as a lodger), have the same effect as if all such premises were situate in that division of the borough in which the premises occupied by such person at the end of the period of qualification are situate."

This section must be read in connection with section 28 of the Reform Act, 1832, providing for successive occupation of a £10 house or building [or, rather, to use the correct terms under the Representation of the People Act, 1884, "land or tenement"], and with section 26 of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, providing for successive occupation of a dwelling-house, while the reason for excepting lodgers will be seen from section 6 of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act of 1878, which provides that it is a successive occupation of lodgings in the same house which is to confer the lodger's qualification by successive occupation.

The 11th and 12th sections may be passed over without comment; but the 13th, which deals with elections in divided boroughs, is of great practical importance. Divided boroughs are a new feature of the law of representation, and a number of new provisions have consequently become necessary. First, it is provided that the returning officer for each borough, who, by section 242 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, is, in municipal boroughs, the mayor, and in boroughs not municipal, by the Reform Act, 1832, as amended by this Act, a fit person, appointed by the sheriff of the county, is to be the returning officer for the whole borough, but is to have the power of appointing a deputy to act for each division. Next, it is provided that, for the purpose of qualification and registration, the divisions are to be deemed one borough, but, for the purpose of nomination and election, each division is to be deemed a separate constituency. It had been already, by section 8, sub-section 4, which might more conveniently have been made part of section 13, that all the polls must be taken on the same day for each division, to be fixed by the returning officer. The nomination, therefore, may be on different days, but the poll must, in ordinary cases, be on the same day. In counties it is otherwise, the effect of section 9 being that there may be, if the returning officer so pleases, as many poll days as there are divisions. A curious provision for the registration of non-resident freemen in divided boroughs comes next. By section 14, these electors are to be allotted by the revising barrister "by lot" amongst the several divisions, the Act omitting to specify any particular mode of drawing the lots, and not directing that the settlement by lot shall be in open court. The "place of election" is the subject of section 16, which provides that in divided counties it shall be determined by the justices of the peace, and in divided boroughs by the returning officer. Section 17 is, perhaps, the most important of the whole set. This is the first part of it, applying to the registration of 1885:—

"Where the place in which the qualifying property of any voter is situate is changed from one Parliamentary area to another, . . . such voter shall, as respects his right to have his name placed on the register, and other rights of registration, . . . stand in the same position, so far as circumstances admit, in relation to the new area, as he would have stood if this Act had been in force before the commencement of the qualification, and such voter had acquired his rights under the law now in force, as amended by this Act, and the Representation of the People

Act, 1884, and so much of the register of voters existing at the passing of this Act as relates to the new area had been a register for the new area."

This is just and plain enough. The remaining sections are merely formal.

THE ORGANIZATION OF A SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

III.—ORGANIZATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NON-CONTENTIOUS BUSINESS.

JOINT STOCK COMPANY WORK (*continued*).

WE referred last week to such points as appeared to us to lie at the threshold of the solicitor's professional connection with a joint stock venture. We propose now, in the purely general sense rendered necessary alike by limits of space and the point of view from which we are dealing with our subject, to make some few reflections upon company work at a later stage.

The one practical difficulty, above all others, which often presses upon a solicitor placed in this position, is to induce his clients to realize that the identity of individuals is merged in the artificial existence of a corporate body, and that statutory benefits cannot be availed of without statutory obligations being incurred. Especially is this the case—and naturally so—with companies containing only a comparatively small number of shareholders, representing, perhaps, a little family party, or in which some one person has a commanding interest or influence. The necessity in such cases of complying with statutory forms, of keeping within statutory powers, of recording acts of importance in the shape of proper minutes, of obtaining the requisite authority (however assured it may be, and however much the act of getting it may be in truth a solemn farce) for matters requiring the sanction of shareholders by special resolution or otherwise, is infinitely hard for a layman to recognize. He is apt to regard the memorandum of association as something that a solicitor prepared only because the company could not be registered without it; the necessity for resolutions as obviated by the circumstance that he knows the shareholders would immediately pass whatever he proposed; the forms and ceremonies of the Act, as vexatious red tape. A case came under our observation once in which a trading partnership was turned into a joint stock company because more capital was wanted. The capital was obtained from friends, and the active partner in the private concern became at a stroke the managing director of the company, with two other nonentities to make a board. But evil times came, money was lost, everything went wrong, until at last in came a new board of directors, and the former king was deposed, with his two helpless associates. When the new board came to take over the reins of office, they found not one single recorded resolution of any description, not one single trace, except the accounts, of any act done since the day that the company came into existence. Now, the mistaken view of which this is an exaggerated instance represents a state of things with which, in a lesser degree, a solicitor often has to deal, and, if he is permitted any voice at all in the counsels of the company, he cannot shirk the responsibility of lifting up his voice on behalf of law and order; and, if he fails to do so, he will surely be made a scapegoat if there is the slightest pretext for saying that he might, could, should, or ought to have uttered a warning or advised a precaution. He may run some risk of momentary unpopularity with his clients by appearing to introduce technical and irritating details into matters of weighty importance. But this he cannot help. He looks at the matter from one point of view, the client from the other. He sees clearly the consequences which may follow from a departure from the Act to which the company owes its breath of life; the client sees only that he wants to do something in his own way, and, for some reason which he considers ridiculous, he can only do it in some other way, or cannot do it at all. What is commoner than for directors to desire to pass, without notice of the intention to propose it, a resolution which is only valid if that notice has been given? We have known directors and shareholders to rage at being prevented from doing this. And yet it rests upon the very first principles of justice that an important step affecting a man's interest should not be taken behind his back without at least giving him a chance of expressing his views about it; and, even if the necessity could not be supported by conclusive reasons, it must be submitted to, because Parliament has said it.

The quality needed to cope with this difficulty is resolute firmness and patience in withstanding, as far as self-respect will permit, the momentary annoyance which adults, not much less than children, are apt to display when they cannot have the exact thing they want at the exact moment of wanting it. Provided the solicitor sets his face in the direction of entertaining broad and untechnical views when the circumstances permit, and takes his stand on narrow ground only when an Act of Parliament or a decided case blocks

the way and leaves no room for any conclusion but one, he need never fear that, by reason of the instances in which the latter condition of things is imposed on him, he will really alienate or permanently offend a client whose allegiance is worth having.

When a private client gives instructions to his solicitor, the latter is under no embarrassment as to the authority whereby they are given. But this is not the case as to a company; and here, again, in a different form and for reasons traceable to considerations of personal conduct, firmness is sometimes very necessary. It happens, at times, that a single director wishes to enforce his will, and does not stop short at trifles in the accomplishment of the object. And, again, it is not unfrequently the case that an ambitious manager or secretary obtains a commanding influence, and is disposed, for practical purposes, to recognize no authority but his own decisions. In such instances—and they are far from rare—the solicitor may, no doubt, up to a certain point, properly receive and act on instructions without seeking to find out the exact extent of the authority of the individual giving them, assuming, of course, that the latter purports to speak with the voice of the company. But, if the matter is of great importance, and the solicitor has any reason to doubt that the instructions really come from the governing body, it is his plain duty to raise the point, even at the risk of giving offence. He has always to remember that he acts as solicitor to the company, and not as the instrument to further the views of particular directors or officers, and that he must be most scrupulous not to mix himself up in any under-current of intrigue or to take a part on one side or another. We remember an instance in which an unscrupulous manager carried to such lengths his ideas as to the purposes for which the company's solicitor might be used that he conducted a correspondence, in which he copiously referred to certain views which he desired to urge with force as being expressed under the solicitor's advice, when, as a matter of fact, and to the manager's knowledge, the solicitor had never been consulted at all!

Of all the services which a solicitor can render to a newly-formed company none is so important as to provide them with an effective memorandum of association. Counsel, no doubt, can do much in this matter, and in these instances in which the lay client and counsel are brought into direct contact through the solicitor it may be said that counsel can do everything; but even in such instances as these the solicitor may render the important aid of an independent mind to criticize and suggest. In general, the services of counsel are of necessity limited to giving full effect to the solicitor's instructions, and in taking instructions from the clients and putting them into shape the solicitor needs all his wits if really good and lasting work is to be turned out. He has to remember and impress on his clients that a memorandum of association is, so far as objects are concerned, an irrevocable charter. In their eagerness to effect the objects immediately in view they may overlook the prospect which lies a little further afield. It is for the solicitor to correct, as far as possible, this shortness of sight, and exhaust every effort of ingenuity before accepting as final and sufficient any given range of powers. A solicitor of very great experience in the City of London mentioned in conversation a short time since that scarcely a day passed without his being called upon to advise that some proposed act was not within a company's powers, though it might be most desirable in the company's interests, and he made this observation in illustration of the lack of resource and originality commonly evinced in the preparation of a memorandum of association. Apart from the skill called for in the elaboration of powers, there is what may be termed a negative skill not to be lost sight of. Powers may be given absolutely without limit, but it does not follow that they should be so given. A man who takes shares in a coal mining company because he has faith in the particular venture may pause considerably if he discovers that the directors may, if they think fit, sell the coal mine and set up in the butter trade, or buy an electric light patent. And although it is, perhaps, true of the memorandum, as it is of conditions of sale, that few people look at it before committing themselves, this furnishes no legitimate guide to the point at which the powers should stop. The happy medium of covering all reasonable probabilities without conferring extravagant powers not connected in any way with the real *raison d'être* of the company is a problem which merits, and will be found to afford room for, the display of the solicitor's closest attention and highest powers of thought.

The language of conveyancing generally has been built up by statutes and decisions, some very old and some very new. The language of company draftsmanship has necessarily only a modern history, and the mode of framing memoranda, articles, contracts, and so forth, shifts from time to time in part, perhaps, as a matter of fashion, but much more as one case after another settles some point or suggests the desirability of securing this advantage or avoiding that danger. To give one very instructive example only, the ordinary mode of referring to capital in a memorandum of association has been until recently to say simply that the capital is so much, divided into so many shares of so much each; but the case of *Asbury v. Watson*, decided within the past twelve months, has brought home very forcibly to draftsmen the fact that this language is not sufficiently

elastic, and hence the form has been altered by all draftsmen who watch the signs of the time by the addition of words, enabling the company to assign to any part of its original capital, or any increased capital, privileged or deferred rights. A solicitor framing a company document to-day, and taking no trouble as to its form beyond turning up another that he prepared four or five years ago under similar circumstances, without reference to any alterations made meanwhile in the edifice of joint stock company law, will be rash indeed, and may find to his cost, and not undeservedly so, that he has fallen very far short of what the interests of his clients demanded at his hands.

We propose to consider next week the work of the solicitor in winding up the estates of deceased persons, and shall with that subject conclude this series of articles.

REVIEWS.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION ACTS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, WITH NOTES, HISTORY, AND SUMMARY, BEING A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. By J. M. LELY and W. D. I. FOULKES, Barristers-at-Law. William Clowes & Sons, Limited.

The mode of treatment of their subject adopted by Messrs. Lely and Foulkes is to print in full all the existing enactments relating to election law, adding in notes to the different sections the effect of the cases which have been decided upon them. There are both advantages and disadvantages in this course. The advantages are that the reader has before him the exact words of any particular legislative provision, and in the accompanying note a concise summary of the interpretation which has been given to it. The disadvantages are, that the reader, unless well versed in this branch of the law, does not always know in what statute to look for the provision he wants, and that a good deal of matter of not much present practical importance has to be printed in order to make the book complete. The editors have largely reduced the former of these evils by grouping the statutes under the headings, Qualification of Electors, Registration of Electors, Electoral Areas, Disqualification of Candidates, the Election, and Election Petitions; but the Acts do not always fit quite accurately into these divisions—see, for instance, the Corrupt Practices Act, 1883, printed under the head of "The Election," parts of which would fall more properly under the head "Election Petitions." The index, so far as it goes, is unusually well constructed, but we think it might, with advantage, have been made somewhat fuller. There is no sub-head, for instance, under "Taxation," of "Taxation of Claim against Candidate," under section 30 of the Act of 1883; or under "Excuse," of "Excuse for not making Return and Declaration," under section 34 of the same Act. References are, however, given to these matters under other heads. The notes we have examined are clear and concise, and, in the case of the statutes which have received judicial or other interpretation, contain a digest of the decisions, and, in the case of the recent statutes, point out the changes which have been effected. The Corrupt Practices Act of 1883 would have borne more annotation, but the notes which are given are sensible and useful. There is a short but clear history and summary prefixed to the work.

REGISTRATION.

VOTERS AND THEIR REGISTRATION. By J. J. HEATH SAINT, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Leicester. Butterworths.

This work is by the author of the well-known and useful digest of registration cases. It contains the recent statutes with regard to the franchise and registration—viz., the Representation of the People Act, 1884, the Registration Act, 1885, the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, and the Medical Relief Disqualification Removal Act, 1885, with concise notes upon the points of difficulty arising under the various sections of these Acts. The book, it should be observed, does not profess to deal with the law of the franchise and registration in its entirety, but it appears to give, in a very handy form, the recent legislation on the subject. We should think it would prove most useful to those having business in the revision courts.

On Wednesday, at the Central Criminal Court, on the trial of Thomas Doble Hawarth for a rape on a girl of thirteen years of age, committed before the commencement of the recent Criminal Law Amendment Act, Mr. Justice Hawkins allowed the prisoner to give evidence on oath. The learned judge held that section 20 of the new Act was retrospective as to procedure.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SETTLED LAND ACT.

We are requested to publish the following correspondence:—

"Liverpool, September 7, 1885.

"My Lord,—In the speech delivered by your lordship at Waterfoot on the 29th ult. you say, when referring to the reforms effected by Lord Cairns' Settled Land Act:—'But the fact remains that that law has been carefully fenced in by many protections of the interests of landowners; and the interests of the legal profession have interposed so many obstacles in the working of that Act that they have prevented it, up to the present time, from having any very beneficial operation.'

"The charge made against the members of the profession (to which I have the honour to belong) is of so general and, I may add, serious, a character, that I shall esteem it a favour if your lordship will state how, and in what manner, the profession have interposed so many obstacles in the carrying out of the Act so as to prevent it having that beneficial operation which the Legislature contemplated in passing it.—I am, my Lord, your obedient servant,

"JOHN H. KENION.

"The Right Honourable Lord Hartington, Reform Club, London."

"Holker Hall, Carke-in-Cartmel, Carnforth, September 9, 1885.

"Sir,—I have received your letter of the 7th inst. The report of my speech from which you quote an extract does not appear to be accurate, and I do not know whether any report gives the passage with complete accuracy. I did not say that the interests of the legal profession had interposed so many obstacles that they had prevented the Act having any very beneficial operation. What I believe I said was that 'the law had been so carefully guarded and fenced in by so many precautions that the timidity of owners of land, the difficulties of the subject itself, perhaps also the interests of the legal profession, had interposed obstacles which, up to the present time, had prevented the Act having any very extensive operation.' I do not think that, in including the interest of the legal profession as one of the causes which had prevented the extensive operation of the Act, I made a serious or general charge against the members of that profession.—I remain, yours obediently,

"HARTINGTON.

"John H. Kenion, Esq., Solicitor, Liverpool."

"Liverpool, 10th September, 1885.

"My Lord,—I beg to thank your lordship for your letter of the 9th inst.

"The quotation from your lordship's speech contained in my letter of the 7th inst. was taken from the *Times*, but, before writing, I took care to compare it with the reports of the speech contained in two other papers—viz., the *Standard* and *Liverpool Daily Mercury*—in each of which the passage was reported in identically the same words.

"I of course accept your lordship's statement that you did not use the particular language, but, adopting the words which your lordship says you believed you used, I may be permitted respectfully to observe that your lordship is wrong in even assuming, as you do, that 'the legal profession had interposed obstacles' in the working of Lord Cairns' Act. It is not to their interest to do so. The more land is dealt with the better for them.

"Although judicial decisions may, in the opinion of some, have put a more limited construction upon some parts of the Act than was intended, that is a very different matter to 'interposing obstacles,' which your lordship even now lays (unfairly as I venture to think) at the door of the members of my profession.—I am, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant,

"JOHN H. KENION.

"The Right Hon. Lord Hartington."

CASES OF LAST WEEK.

PRACTICE—LIGHT—UNDERTAKING TO PULL DOWN BUILDINGS—INJUNCTION.—In the action of *Greenwood v. Horsey*, before Smith, J., on the 8th inst., on motion to restrain the defendant from building, the defendant, desiring to continue the buildings, undertook to pull them down if the action went against him. SMITH, J., said that he would not hear light and air cases in the Vacation; this was now the middle of Vacation, and he had consulted with Mathew, J., and they had decided not to hear these cases of light and air in the Vacation. The defendant's undertaking absolutely to pull down the buildings and to be answerable in damages was sufficient. There would be no order; the plaintiff and his surveyors to have liberty to inspect the premises.—COUNSEL, Marten, Q.C., and T. H. Dolbey. SOLICITORS, Wolferstan, Avery, & Jennings.

PRACTICE—LIGHT—OBSTRUCTION.—In the actions of *Goater v. Bailey*, and *Brewell v. Bailey*, both light and air cases, before Smith, J., on the

8th inst., the defendant undertook to pull down the buildings if found in the wrong at the trial. SMITH, J., on the defendants giving the undertaking, made no order, the permission to continue building not to be used as an argument at the trial.—COUNSEL, *Marten, Q.C., and Leonard Field; H. C. Seddon. SOLICITORS, Field, Roscoe, & Co., for Enfield & Co., Nottingham; Duncan, Warren, & Gardner, for Watson, Wadsworth, & Ward, Nottingham.*

GAME—RIGHT OF SHOOTING AND SPORTING—TENANT—GAME ACT, 1831 (1 & 2 WILL. 4, c. 32), s. 8.—In the action of *Baines v. Kenworthy*, on the 8th inst., the question arose as to the common law right of a tenant to shoot in the absence of express reservation by the landlord of shooting rights in the lease. The landlord, Lord Houghton, let Bawtry Hall, Yorkshire, to the plaintiff, L. T. Baines, and also the right of shooting over the land, including the farm now tenanted by the defendant. In March, 1884, the defendant took the farm in question. On the 11th of August last he shot a hare, and on the 1st of September he took a party out shooting over his farm. SMITH, J., said that when the defendant took the farm the landlord had parted with the right of shooting to the plaintiff. The defendant took no more right than the landlord had to give. There must be an injunction; the costs to be costs in the cause.—COUNSEL, *Marten, Q.C., and Crosskey; R. Nevill. SOLICITORS, Belfrage & Co., for Cartwright & Walker, Bawtry; Lammin, for Parkin & Co., Epworth.*

TRADE-NAME—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—USER.—In the action of *Fenton v. Levy*, before Smith, J., on the 8th inst., the question arose as to the right of the defendant after dissolution of partnership with the plaintiff to use the name of the old firm. The deed of dissolution was made on the 24th of July; the terms were that, in consideration of £600 paid by Frederick Levy, the defendant, to the plaintiff, George Stokes Fenton, Levy was to take the debts and liabilities of the firm, and Fenton gave him a power of attorney to collect the debts of the firm. On the 31st of July, the defendant sent circulars stating that Fenton had retired from the business of Fenton, Levy, & Co., and it was now carried on by Levy only. The goodwill was not assigned by the deed. The defence was that the defendant had by implication a right to use the name. *Scott v. Rowland* (20 W. R. 508) and *Banks v. Gibson* (34 Beav. 566) were cited. SMITH, J., said that this was an application to restrain the defendant from using the name of Fenton, Levy, & Co. The dissolution of the partnership took place on the 24th of July, and by a written document the defendant paid the plaintiff £600, and took the business, agreeing to indemnify the plaintiff. The law was that, in the absence of an agreement, one partner on a dissolution could restrain another from using the name of the firm. The defence was that, by implication, the defendant was entitled to use the name, and he thought that he was. He made no order upon the motion; costs to be costs in the cause.—COUNSEL, *A. Beckett Terrell; Bramwell Davis. SOLICITORS, Terrell & Styer.*

TRADE-MARK—INNOCENT CONSIGNEE OF CIGARS—INFRINGEMENT—INJUNCTION—COSTS.—In the action of *Upmann v. Currey*, before Smith, J., on the 8th inst., a question arose as to the liability of the defendant for innocently importing cigars not of the plaintiffs' make in the plaintiffs' boxes. In the case of *Upmann v. Forester* (32 W. R. 28, L. R. 24 Ch. D. 231), Chitty, J., ordered the defendant, who had imported cigars from Belgium under similar circumstances, to pay all the costs of the action. SMITH, J., said that this was a motion on behalf of H. Upmann & Co., manufacturers and vendors of cigars at Havannah, in Cuba, to restrain the defendant, the owner of a house with an off-licence in Maida Vale, from selling or dealing with spurious cigars in the plaintiffs' boxes. As to the defendant pirating or being a party to pirating the plaintiffs' trade-mark, there was no more evidence than there was of his lordship doing so. The defendant bought a box of cigars in Antwerp, and, liking them, he ordered £15 worth to divide among himself and five friends. They were consigned to him in London, and the plaintiffs found them at the docks with their name on the boxes. They wrote to the defendant, and he in answer said that he had bought them for private use, and did not intend to sell them. He offered to take the cigars out of the boxes. In his lordship's opinion it was clear that he bought them for private use because they were cheap, and that he never intended to sell or deal with them; he was then brought before a superior court to be restrained from selling or dealing with them. By a mere accident the boxes were in his possession. He should dismiss the motion, but without costs.—COUNSEL, *Marten, Q.C., and Emden; the Defendant in Person. SOLICITORS, Lumley & Lumley.*

COUNTY COURTS. SUNDERLAND.

Aug. 21.—*In re Ford.*

Bankruptcy—Money paid to solicitor before petition.

This was a motion calling upon Mr. Ralph Simey, solicitor, of Sunderland, to show cause why he should not pay to the trustee the sum of £50 received by him for the use of the bankrupt's estate.

Mr. Simey was, in May, 1884, instructed by the petitioning creditor to file his petition in this matter and to act as his solicitor. The petition was a friendly one, and Mr. Simey was at the same time instructed by Mr. Johns, who was then the manager of the bankrupt's collieries, to act for the bankrupt and take all measures necessary for protecting the estate and getting the bankrupt through the court, either by an arrange-

ment with the creditors or by procuring his discharge. Mr. Simey required a payment of £50 on account of his costs, and stipulated that such sum should come from an independent source and not out of the bankrupt's estate, so that he might not have to account for it to the trustee in the event of bankruptcy, and that his remuneration might not be limited to the taxed allowance.

On the 23rd of May, 1884, and before the filing of the petition, Mr. Johns, then being in London, paid out of the estate of the bankrupt to the credit of Mr. John Raine, of Sunderland, commission agent, at the National Provincial Bank of England, Sunderland, the sum of £50, which Mr. Raine drew out on the same day, and paid to Mr. Simey on account of his costs. When the money was handed over no act of bankruptcy had been committed, and neither Mr. Simey nor Mr. Raine knew anything as to the source from which Mr. Johns had procured it, but both believed he had got it from Mr. Edward Ford, one of the bankrupt's sons. Mr. Johns, without the knowledge of Mr. Raine or Mr. Simey, debited the £50 to the bankrupt's estate.

Mr. Simey acted on behalf of the petitioning creditor until the appointment of the trustee, and afterwards on behalf of the bankrupt for whom he still acts, and who had not yet obtained his discharge. His costs on behalf of the petitioning creditor and on behalf of the bankrupt up to the last examination were taxed by the registrar at the sum of £45 6s. 10d., which was paid out of the bankrupt's estate, but the taxation was subsequently reviewed by the Board of Trade, and the sum allowed as aforesaid was then reduced by the sum of £5 6s. 6d., which Mr. Simey returned to the trustee, less £1 1s. allowed to him for attending the review.

The trustee claimed to have the £50 paid by Mr. Simey.

Mr. Simey claimed that he was not bound to account to the trustee for the £50, or that, if he was so accountable, he was entitled to deduct from it all his costs as between solicitor and client, either (1) against the petitioning creditor, or (2) in respect of business done or to be done on behalf or in the interest of the bankrupt, including the costs of procuring his discharge.

Judge MEYNELL dismissed the application, referring to *Ex parte Payne, In re Sinclair* (Weekly Notes, 1885, p. 178).

Solicitors, *Turnbull & Tilley, Hartlepool; R. Simey, Sunderland.*

SOCIETIES.

INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

The annual provincial meeting of the above-mentioned society for the present year will be held in the Town Hall in Liverpool, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th and 14th of October next, and the proceedings will be as follows:

Tuesday, 13th of October.—The president of the Incorporated Law Society of the U.K. will take the chair at 11 a.m., and deliver his address. This will be followed by the reading of papers contributed by members of the society. The meeting will adjourn from 1.30 to 2.30 for luncheon, and close at 4.30. In the evening the members attending the meeting will dine together at St. George's Hall, the president of the Incorporated Law Society of Liverpool taking the chair. Tickets for the dinner will be 25s. each.

Wednesday, 14th of October.—The meeting will be resumed at 11 a.m., when the reading of papers and discussions thereon will be continued. The meeting will adjourn from 1.30 to 2.30 for luncheon, and close at 4.30. On this evening there will be a reception and *conversations* in the Walker Art Gallery, by the kind permission of the Liverpool Library and Arts Committee. The Mayor of Liverpool has also signified his intention of holding an "At Home" at the Town Hall during the meeting.

On Thursday, 15th of October, arrangements will be made for a visit to Chester, on which occasion his Grace the Duke of Westminster will permit members to see Eaton Hall, and an excursion will also be made on the River Mersey.

THE INSTITUT DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL.

This society has been holding its congress at Brussels. On the 9th inst. the morning meeting was occupied with the conflict of laws with reference to marriage. The result of the discussion was the adoption of the following articles:—(1) A marriage celebrated according to the legal forms prescribed or in use in the country where it is celebrated is good everywhere, with reference to form, and cannot be attacked on the sole ground that that form is not recognized in the country of which the parties, or one of them, is a subject. (2) To avoid possible difficulties as to the celebration of marriages in foreign countries it is desirable that diplomatic or consular authorities should be authorized to exercise the functions of *officiers d'état civil* with reference to subjects of the State represented by them. (3) In any country where the form of celebration is purely religious, strangers belonging to a different religion are allowed to celebrate their marriage in accordance with the legal forms of the country of which they are subjects, or before the diplomatic or consular agents of the country of the husband.

On the 10th inst. the report of M. Lyon-Caen on "Conflicts of Maritime Law" was then taken into consideration, and his recommendation that the "law of the flag" should be the ruling principle, rather than the *lex rei sitæ*, or *lex contractus*, was adopted after a short discussion.

On the 11th inst. there was some discussion upon the report prepared by M. de Martens, upon "The Regulation of the Navigation of International Rivers," M. de Martens, while eulogizing the freedom of navigation

secured in the case of such rivers by the numerous treaties which have embodied the principles proclaimed by the Congress of Vienna, contended for the maintenance of such freedom by the riverain Powers themselves; and condemned the substitution, in the case of the Danube, of a European Commission for the riverain authorities. He would allow the institution of such a commission only in the case of rivers, such as the Congo, which flow through barbarous or unsettled districts. M. de Martens had circulated a "projet de règlement" consisting of forty-one articles, drawn in accordance with these views. The further consideration of this question was adjourned to the next session. The report of M. Sacerdoti upon marine insurance was also taken into consideration, and the six articles of his "projet de droit uniforme" on this subject were agreed to, subject to amendments suggested in a debate in which MM. Lyon-Caen, Asser, and Sacerdoti took the principal part.

OBITUARY.

MR. THOMAS SOUTHGATE, Q.C.

Mr. Thomas Southgate, Q.C., died at Buxton on the 3rd inst. Mr. Southgate was born in 1819. He was called to the bar at Gray's-inn in Hilary Term, 1843, and he had, for many years, a large junior practice in the Court of Chancery. In 1862 he received a silk gown from Lord Westbury, and he soon became known as a leader in the Rolls Court, where he was the frequent opponent of the late Sir George Jessel and Sir Charles Selwyn and of the present Lord Justice Baggallay. During the last few years of his professional career he appeared only on special retainers, and he was extensively engaged in appeals before the House of Lords and Privy Council. Mr. Southgate retired from practice about six years ago on account of failing health. He was a bencher of Gray's-inn, of which society he was treasurer in 1865. He was unmarried.

MR. CHARLES RATCLIFF.

Mr. Charles Ratcliff, barrister, died at Buxton about a fortnight ago. Mr. Ratcliff was the youngest son of Mr. John Ratcliff, of Edgbaston, and brother of the late Sir John Ratcliff. He was born in 1822, and was educated at Downing College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in Michaelmas Term, 1848. He was for many years lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers, and was a deputy-lieutenant for Warwickshire, and a magistrate for that county, and for Staffordshire and Worcestershire. He was one of the founders of the Social Science Association. Mr. Ratcliff was married in 1875 to the youngest daughter of Sir William Jardine, Bart., but he leaves no issue.

MR. GEORGE WARNER LAWTON.

Mr. George Warner Lawton, solicitor (of the firm of Lawton, Warnes, & Son), of Eye, died on the 7th inst., in his eightieth year. Mr. Lawton was born in 1806, and was admitted a solicitor in 1829. He had an extensive business in the town and neighbourhood of Eye, where he was the oldest member of the legal profession, and he was, at the time of his death, associated in partnership with Mr. John Charles Warnes, who is clerk to the Eye Board of Guardians, and superintendent registrar for the district, and with Mr. Donald Charles Warnes. Mr. Lawton had been mayor of Eye, and was one of the borough aldermen. He was also a magistrate for the borough, and one of the trustees of the Borough Charities.

MR. EDWARD JOHN LAYTON.

Mr. Edward John Layton, solicitor (the head of the firm of Layton, Sons, & Lendon), of 29, Budge-row, died suddenly on the 7th inst., from heart disease, at his residence, Parkhurst, Bexley. Mr. Layton was born in 1824. He was admitted a solicitor in 1865, and was for some time a member of the firm of Nash, Field, & Layton. After the dissolution of this partnership he became associated with his sons, Mr. Edward John Stubbs Layton, who was admitted in 1876, and Mr. Charles Stubbs Layton, who was admitted in 1879, and with Mr. William Henry Lendon. Mr. Layton had a considerable practice, and was one of the under-sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the year 1880-81. He was one of the churchwardens of Bexley Parish, and a member of the Bexley Local Board. He had attended a meeting of that body only a few hours before his death. Mr. Layton leaves a widow and seven children. He was buried at Bexley on the 12th inst.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER FAIRER, solicitor, of Penrith, has been appointed Registrar of the Penrith County Court (Circuit No. 3). Mr. Fairer is clerk to the lieutenancy for the county of Cumberland and clerk to the Penrith Burial Board. He was admitted a solicitor in 1855.

The Hon. RICHARD CECIL GROSVENOR has been appointed Revising Barrister for Denbighshire. Mr. Grosvenor is the fifth son of Lord Ebury, and was born in 1848. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1872, and he practises on the North Wales and Chester Circuit, and at the Chester, Knutsford, and Birkenhead Sessions.

Mr. ALEXANDER GOUGH SMITH, solicitor, of Melksham and Devizes, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for Wiltshire for taking the Acknowledgments of Deeds by Married Women.

Mr. FREDERICK EDWARD NICHOLSON, solicitor, of Doncaster, has been appointed Clerk to the Doncaster Board of Guardians, Assessment Committee, and Rural Sanitary Authority. Mr. Nicholson was admitted a solicitor in 1876.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIPS, &c.

JOSEPH GEORGE JOEL, CHARLES EDWARD MILVAIN, and GEORGE PARSONS, solicitors, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. July 1. [Gazette, Sept. 15.]

COMPANIES.

WINDING-UP NOTICES.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

GREAT EASTERN SYNDICATE, LIMITED.—By an order made by Smith, J., dated Sept 3, it was ordered that the Syndicate be wound up. Miller and Miller, Sherborne lane, solicitors for the petitioner.

UNION PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.—Petition for winding up, presented Sept 5, directed to be heard before the Vacation Judge, on Tuesday, Sept 22. Thomas and Hick, Cannon st, solicitors for the petitioner [Gazette, Sept 11.]

LONDON AND SWEDISH MATCH WORKS, LIMITED.—By an order made by Pearson, J., dated Aug 10, it was ordered that the works be wound up. Rexworthy, solicitor for the petitioner.

NEW CALLAO, LIMITED.—By an order made by A. L. Smith, J., dated Sept 3, it was ordered that the New Callao be wound up. Thomas and Hick, Cannon st, solicitors for the petitioner.

SCOVELL'S HAMBLE FISHERIES COMPANY, LIMITED.—By an order made by A. L. Smith, J., dated Sept 3, it was ordered that the company be wound up. Stocken and Jupp, Lime st, solicitors for the petitioners.

WEST CALLAO GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.—By an order made by A. L. Smith, J., dated Sept 3, it was ordered that the company be wound up. Thomas and Hick, Cannon st, solicitors for the petitioner [Gazette, Sept 15.]

UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

BELFAST CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—Petition for winding up, presented Sept 5, directed to be heard before the Vacation Judge on Sept 22. Davis and Co, Coleman st, solicitors for the petitioner [Gazette, Sept 11.]

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES DISSOLVED.

LOYAL PROSPERITY LODGE, New Crown and Cushion Inn, Birchfield, Stafford. Sept 9.

UNITED BASKET MAKERS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY, Rose Tavern Old Bailey. Sept 9 [Gazette, Sept 11.]

PENNY STRATFORD FRIENDLY SOCIETY, Bull Inn, High st, Penny Stratford, Bucks. Sept 11.

SHEFFIELD LOYAL VOLUNTEER FRIENDLY SOCIETY, Red Lion Inn, Cambridge st, Sheffield. Sept 11 [Gazette, Sept. 15.]

CREDITORS' CLAIMS.

CREDITORS UNDER 22 & 23 VICT. CAP. 35. LAST DAY OF CLAIM.

BLANCHARD, WILLIAM HENRY WILLIS, Poole, Dorset, Ironmonger. Sept 20. Travers, Poole.

BRIXLEY, GEORGE, Hampton rd, Twickenham, Gent. Sept 28. Smith and Eldridge.

GREAT JAMES ST, Bedford row.

CALIF, THOMAS, High st, Stoke Newington, Monumental Mason. Sept 21. Calip, Brunswick rd, South Tottenham.

CLARK, REV. GEORGE FREDERICK, Upton, Warwick. Oct 1. Field and Sons, Leamington.

CLEGG, JOSEPH, Salford, Lancaster, Draper. Sept 30. Jones, Manchester.

CLYMO, MARY, Liskard, Cornwall. Oct 12. Borlase and Co, Penzance.

CONOLLY, JAMES, Pall Mall, General in Her Majesty's Army. Oct 6. Brydges and Mellers, Cheltenham.

CROWTHER, JOHN, Almondsbury, York, Manufacturer. Oct 20. Haigh and Son, Huddersfield.

DAVENPORT, ARDELLA, St Mary Church, Devon. Oct 31. Smith and Benett, Devonport.

ELLIS, RICHARD, Sydenham, Kent. Oct 5. Turner and Low, King st, Cheapside.

GUMMER, ELIZABETH, Westbourne Park rd. Oct 5. Turner and Low, King st, Cheapside.

HALL, MARGARET, Osborne rd, Forest Gate. Oct 10. Bohm, Old Jewry.

HOPKINSON, WILLIAM, Duke st, St James, Gent. Oct 15. Lovell and Co, Gray's inn sq.

HOWLAND, WILLIAM EDGAR, Paris. Oct 10. Stibbard and Co, Leadenhall st.

HUGGARD, JAMES, Wrangle, Lincoln, Farmer. Oct 31. White and Son, Boston, Lincolnshire.

HUGHES, MARY, Cwmaman, Carmarthen. Sept 30. Hughes, Llandilo, Carmarthen.

JACKSON, SARAH, Lincoln. Oct 24. Tweed and Co, Lincoln.

JAMES, WILLIAM, Brockley, Kent, Gent. Oct 5. Rae and Co, Mincing lane.

KING, MARY, Battle, Sussex. Oct 31. Nichol and Co, Lime st.

MARTIN, ELIZABETH RESEIGH, Thornhill sq, Caledonian rd. Oct 5. Turner and Low, King st, Cheapside.

MCADAM, ISABELLA, Liverpool. Oct 13. Lyon and Reynolds, Liverpool.

MULLINEUX, JOHN, Blackburn, Lancaster, Gent. Sept 30. Haworth, Blackburn.

NEBBITT, FRANCIS, Bath. Oct 5. Watney and Co, Clement's lane.

PATE, THOMAS, Leeds, Gent. Nov 2. Turner, Leeds.

PATE, WILLIAM, Leeds, Gent. Nov 3. Turner, Leeds.

PARSONAGE, ELIZABETH, Sheffield, Hotel Keeper. Sept 30. Webster and Styring, Sheffield.

SKINNER, HENRY EDWARD, Liscard Village, Chester, Bootmaker. Oct 1. Jones and Kitchingman, Liverpool.

SPENCELEY, FREDERICK GEORGE, Phené st, Chelsea, Licensed Victualler. Oct 1. Sturt, Ironmonger lane.

STANTFORTH, JOHN, Nicholson rd, Addiscombe, Croydon, Gent. Oct 1. Hogan and Hughes, Martin's lane, Cannon st.

THOMPSON, FREDERICK EDWIN, Coventry st, Leicester sq. Sept 22. Lumley and Lumley, Conduit st, Bond st.

WILLMER, CAROLINE, West st, Dorking. Oct 5. Chaldecott, Dorking.
 WOOLLEY, CHARLES, Brereton, Chester, Farmer. Nov 5. Bygott, Sandbach
 [Gazette, Sept. 4.]
 BRADEN, CONSTANCE JANE, Rochester sq, Camden rd. Oct 13. Carder, Dover
 BOUNT, WILLIAM, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks, Esq. Oct 15. Bolton and Co, Temple
 galls, Temple
 BRIGGS, JOHN, Brewer st, Golden sq, Dyer. Oct 8. Byrne, Brewer st, Golden sq
 BROWN, THOMAS BURNETT, Leyton, Essex, Gent. Oct 24. Gardner, Leadenhall st
 BUCKLAND, JACOB, Chippenham, Wilts, Seed Merchant. Oct 10. Awdry, Chippen-
 ham
 CARE, HENRY, Church Farm, Tottenham, Farmer. Oct 12. Janson and Co,
 Finsbury circus
 CLIFT, MATILDA STEWARD, Bournemouth. Oct 20. Emmet and Co, Blooms-
 bury sq
 COOKE, WILLIAM, Elmer's End, Kent, Patent Agent. Oct 2. Wastell and Rud-
 dock, Fleet st
 DALE, GEORGE THOMAS, Pembroke place, Bayswater, Esq. Oct 15. Southern
 and Montford, Ludlow
 FAITH, JOHN EMELEY, Guildford st, Gent. Oct 20. Carpenter and Sons, Laurence
 Pountney lane
 HARDY, CHARLES, Mount st, Grosvenor sq, Retired Groom. Nov 16. Harvey,
 Leicester
 HUGGINS, WILLIAM KIRKWOOD, Aldgate, Hempen Sack Manufacturer. Oct 31.
 Angove, Chancery lane
 HOWLAND, WILLIAM EDGAR, Paris. Oct 10. Stibbard and Co, Leadenhall st
 KING, JOHN, Selhurst rd, South Norwood, Gent. Oct 19. Rowland, High st,
 Croydon
 LAMBERT, CAROLINE MARY, Steepleton Manor, near Dorchester. Oct 2. Lawrence
 and Co, New sq
 LANGLEY, HANNAH, Liversedge, York. Oct 6. Ibberson, Westgate, Dewsbury
 LEWIS, LEWIS, Merthyr Tydfil, Gent. Oct 4. James, Merthyr Tydfil
 MELLOR, THOMAS, Southport, Lancaster, Architect. Oct 31. Balshaw, Acres-
 field, Bolton
 PHILLIPS, JOHN HAWTIN, Cromwell rd, South Kensington, Gent. Oct 12. Janson
 and Co, Finsbury circus
 PILLIN, WILLIAM EDWARD, Earl's Court rd, Kensington, Dentist. Oct 1. Boulton
 and Co, Northampton sq, Clerkenwell
 PLOW, JOHN, Hardley, Norfolk, Wheelwright. Oct 10. Copeman and Cadge,
 Loddon, near Norwich
 PRICE, THOMAS, Holywell, Flint, Plumber. Sept 29. Cope, Holywell
 RITCHARD, ELIZABETH, Llanrwst, Denbigh. Oct 1. Griffith and Allard, Llanrwst
 RYDEMAN, ALFRED PARK, Exeter, Gent. Oct 15. Burch, Exeter
 SCHOLEFIELD, WILLIAM, Leeds, Woolstapler. Nov 2. Turner, Leeds
 SMITH, MARY, Kingston upon Hull. Oct 5. Roliff and Sons, Hull
 TESTER, JACOB, Worthing, Fisherman. Oct 19. Verrall, Worthing
 THOMPSON, JAMES, Glen View Ending, Lancaster, Gent. Oct 5. Worth and
 Cheetham, Rochdale
 WEBBER, ELIZABETH, Lorne ter, Annandale rd, Greenwich. Oct 12. Howard
 and Shelton, Threadneedle st
 WHITEHEAD, WILLIAM DOSSA, Moorfield Kersal, Manchester, Gent. Oct 10.
 Dommett, Gresham st
 WILD, MARGARET, Halifax. Oct 1. Longbottom, Halifax
 WOERNER, ANDREW, Martock, Somerset, Farmer. Oct 1. Leach, Martock
 [Gazette, Sept. 8.]
 BECKINGHAM, HARRY HUGHES, Bristol, Solicitor. Oct 16. Lawrence, Bristol
 BROMBY, GEORGE, Cottingham, York, Yeoman. Oct 1. Colbeck and Co, Hull
 CHAPPELL, HENRY, Haslingden, Lancaster, Yarn Agent. Oct 17. Adheshaw and
 Warburton, Manchester
 COATES, JAMES, Calverley, York, Farmer. Oct 20. Hutchinson and Son, Bradford
 CONWAY, HENRY, Coventry. Oct 10. Hughes and Masser, Coventry
 DICKINSON, THOMAS, Newcastle upon Tyne, Butcher. Oct 31. Brown, Newcastle
 upon Tyne
 DIDHAM, HANNAH, Leicester. Oct 31. Hartley, Settle; Salusbury, Leicester
 DIGBY, JOHN ALMERUS, Chalmington House, near Dorchester, a Lieutenant
 Colonel. Nov 1. Vandercorn and Co, Bush lane
 FARMER, WILLIAM, North Perrott, Somerset, Yeoman, Oct 10. Alford,
 Crewkerne, Somerset
 HALLETT, WILLIAM, Gattatt, Tooting, Esq. Oct 31. Copp, Essex st, Strand
 HARDING, MARY ANN KNIES, Sydenham, Kent. Oct 5. Hickman, Birmingham
 HERBERT, ELIZABETH, Cheltenham. Oct 12. Mallory, Cheltenham
 LAWRENCE, JOHN, Torquay, Devon, Gent. Oct 12. Eldson and Dransfield,
 Newcastle upon Tyne
 LOWNDES, EDWARD WILLIAM SELBY, Winslow, Bucks, Esq. Nov 1. Willis and
 Willis, Winslow, Bucks
 MARTINE, JANE, Brighton. Sept 21. Boxall, Brighton
 MOODY, THOMAS, Southport, Lancaster, Cabinet Maker. Oct 1. Welsby and Co,
 Southport
 OATES, PARKINSON, Cheltenham, M.D. Oct 21. Drew, Cheltenham
 RICHARDSON, JANE, Newcastle upon Tyne. Oct 31. Brown, Newcastle upon
 Tyne
 SAVORY, MARTHA HAMES, Burgess Hill, Sussex. Oct 30. Badham and Williams,
 Salters' hall court
 WEBB, SAMUEL, Aston, Warwick, Nail Manufacturer. Oct 26. Chinn, Lichfield
 [Gazette, Sept 11.]

LONDON GAZETTES.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.
Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

TUESDAY, Sept 15, 1885.

Williams, Hugh, Southport, Lancaster, Gas Engine Manufacturer. Sept 1

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

FRIDAY, Sept. 11, 1885.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Adcock, Charles Henry, Corby, Lincolnshire, Butcher. Nottingham. Pet Sept
 8. Ord Sept 8. Exam Oct 20
 Ames, Thomas, Borstal, Kent, out of business. Rochester. Pet Sept 8. Ord
 Sept 9. Exam Sept 26 at 2.30
 Andersen, Johan Gotfred, Gt Grimsby, Wood Carver. Gt Grimsby. Pet Sept 8.
 Ord Sept 8. Exam Oct 7 at 11 at Townhall, Grimsby
 Barter, Charles, and Joseph Bickley, Fulham, Plasterers. High Court. Pet
 Sept 7. Ord Sept 7. Exam Oct 28 at 11 at 34, Lincoln's inn fields
 Birkby, Joseph Ernest Albert, Liversedge, Yorks, Drysater. Dewsbury. Pet
 Sept 7. Ord Sept 7. Exam Sept 29
 Carpenter, George, Delvorton rd, Walworth, Engineer. High Court. Pet Aug
 25. Ord Sept 8. Exam Oct 28 at 11 at 34, Lincoln's inn fields
 Cassidy, William, and Thomas Charles Tinsler, Blackfriars rd, Grocers. High
 Court. Pet Sept 8. Ord Sept 8. Exam Oct 28 at 11 at 34, Lincoln's inn fields
 Clark, Jane, Dettling, nr Maidstone, Widow. High Court. Pet Aug 21. Ord
 Sept 8. Exam Oct 28 at 11 at 34, Lincoln's inn fields
 Clegg, Benjamin, York st, Covent garden, Proprietor of the Bicycle News.
 High Court. Pet Aug 22. Ord Sept 8. Exam Oct 28 at 11 at 34, Lincoln's inn
 fields
 Dinsdale, John, Leeds, Publican. Leeds. Pet Sept 7. Ord Sept 7. Exam Sept
 22 at 11

Eagleton, Harry, New rd, Wandsworth rd, Grocer. Wandsworth. Pet Sept 9
 Ord Sept 9. Exam Oct 8
 Edgell, Richard Henry, Beer lane, Gt Tower st, Commission Agent. High
 Court. Pet May 23. Ord Sept 9. Exam Oct 30 at 11 at 34, Lincoln's inn fields
 Forrest, Peter, Salford, Lancashire, Dairyman. Salford. Pet Sept 7. Ord Sept
 7. Exam Sept 23 at 2
 Gannon, Thomas Edward, Upper St Martin's lane, Licensed Victualler. High
 Court. Pet Aug 19. Ord Sept 9. Exam Oct 30 at 11 at 34, Lincoln's inn fields
 Garrett, Walter, Sheffield, Tailor. Sheffield. Pet Sept 9. Ord Sept 9. Exam
 Oct 8 at 11.30
 Grace, John, Nether Wallop, Hampshire, Builder. Southampton. Pet Sept 7.
 Ord Sept 7. Exam Sept 22 at 12
 Hampton, Isaac, Liverpool, Perambulator Manufacturer. Liverpool. Pet Sept
 7. Ord Sept 7. Exam Sept 17 at 12 at Court house, Government bldgs, Victoria
 st, Liverpool
 Harris, William Charles, Newcastle under Lyme, Saddler. Hanley, Burslem,
 and Tunstall. Pet Sept 9. Ord Sept 9. Exam Oct 2 at 11 at Townhall, Albion
 st, Hanley
 Horrat, Samuel, jun, Burton upon Trent, Hosier. Burton upon Trent. Pet
 Sept 1. Ord Sept 7. Exam Oct 21 at 1.30
 Hollingworth, Alfred, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, Framework Knitter. Not-
 tingham. Pet Sept 9. Ord Sept 9. Exam Oct 20
 Jones, John, Llynfaes, nr Llangatni, Anglesey, Grocer. Bangor. Pet Aug 20.
 Ord Sept 8. Exam Oct 5 at 12.30
 Kearsley, Charles, York, Coal Merchant. York. Pet Aug 8. Ord Sept 7. Exam
 Sept 30 at 11 at Guildhall, York
 Kellest, Thomas, Stanley lane end, nr Wakefield, Market Gardener. Wakefield.
 Pet Sept 7. Ord Sept 7. Exam Oct 8
 Knight, Frederick, Barnstaple, Grocer. Barnstaple. Pet Sept 7. Ord Sept 7.
 Exam Sept 22 at 10 at Bridge hall, Barnstaple
 Lobenthal, Max, London wall, Manufacturers' Agent. High Court. Pet Sept 9.
 Ord Sept 9. Exam Oct 26 at 11 at 34, Lincoln's inn fields
 Ludford, Alfred, Killamarsh, Derbyshire, Miner. Chesterfield. Pet Sept 8. Ord
 Sept 8. Exam Oct 8
 Malshand, William, Walsall, Staffordshire, Baker. Walsall. Pet Sept 7. Ord
 Sept 7. Exam Sept 23 at 12
 Marshall, Edward, Tarleton, Lancashire, Farmer. Liverpool. Pet Sept 7. Ord
 Sept 7. Exam Sept 17 at 12 at Court house, Government bldgs, Victoria st,
 Liverpool
 Nicholls, John Owen, Birmingham, Saddlers' Ironmonger. Birmingham. Pet
 Sept 8. Ord Sept 8. Exam Oct 12
 Nixon, Edward, Cowpen Bewley, nr Billingham, Horse Dealer. Stockton on
 Tees and Middlesbrough. Pet Sept 7. Ord Sept 7. Exam Sept 16
 Palmer, William, Hounds gate, Nottingham, Book Deliverer. Nottingham. Pet
 Sept 7. Ord Sept 7. Exam Oct 20
 Parker, Arthur, Thorpe le Soken, Essex, Carrier. Colchester. Pet Sept 8. Ord
 Sept 8. Exam Oct 2 at 3 at Townhall, Colchester
 Powell, Joel, Thurstone, nr Penistone, Grocer. Barnsley. Pet Sept 7. Ord Sept
 8. Exam Oct 15 at 11.30
 Pritchard, John, and Griffith Pritchard, Penygroes, Carnarvonshire, Cabinet
 Makers. Bangor. Pet Sept 9. Ord Sept 9. Exam Oct 5 at 12.30
 Reeve, Richard, London wall, Jeweller. High Court. Pet Sept 7. Ord Sept 7.
 Exam Oct 23 at 11 at 34, Lincoln's inn fields
 Roberts, H. J., Duke st, St James's, Gentleman. High Court. Pet Aug 14.
 Ord Sept 7. Exam Oct 23 at 11.30 at 34, Lincoln's inn fields
 Ross, William, Hambleton, nr Poulton le Fyde, Lancashire, Hay Dealer.
 Preston. Pet Sept 8. Ord Sept 8. Exam Sept 25
 Seddon, Henry, Manchester. Manchester. Pet Sept 8. Ord Sept 8. Exam Oct
 5 at 11
 Sheppard, George, Portsmouth, Bootmaker. Portsmouth. Pet Sept 3. Ord
 Sept 3. Exam Sept 21
 Spearman, Edmund Robert, Lothbury, Secretary to the Public Works Loan
 Board. High Court. Pet July 18. Ord Sept 7. Exam Oct 23 at 11.30 at 34,
 Lincoln's inn fields
 Spicer, John, Great Grimsby, Tobaccoist. Great Grimsby. Pet Sept 9. Ord
 Sept 9. Exam Oct 7 at 11 at Townhall, Grimsby
 Stephenson, John, and Henry Holmes, Gateshead, Durham, Painters. New-
 castle on Tyne. Pet Sept 7. Ord Sept 7. Exam Sept 17
 Tallerman, Daniel, Basinghall st, Proprietor of City and Colonial Club. High
 Court. Pet July 17. Ord Sept 7. Exam Oct 23 at 11.30 at 34, Lincoln's inn
 fields
 Thompson, John Fawcett, Bromfield, Cumberland, Farm Bailiff. Carlisle. Pet
 Sept 7. Ord Sept 7. Exam Sept 21 at 11 at Court house, Carlisle
 Turnbull, Isabella, Amble, Northumberland, out of business. Newcastle on
 Tyne. Pet Sept 9. Ord Sept 9. Exam Sept 22
 Warrington, David Lloyd, Castle fields, Shrewsbury, Plasterer. Shrewsbury.
 Pet Sept 7. Ord Sept 7. Exam Oct 12 at the Shirehall
 Watts, William, Brighton, Refreshment House Keeper. Brighton. Pet Sept 9.
 Ord Sept 9. Exam Oct 1 at 12
 Willoughby, Robert, Hunstanton Saint Edmunds, Norfolk, Carpenter. King's
 Lynn. Pet Sept 2. Ord Sept 2. Exam Sept 23 at 10.30 at Court house, King's
 Lynn
 Wright, Edward, Middleton, Lancashire, Farm Labourer. Oldham. Pet Sept 8.
 Ord Sept 8. Exam Oct 6 at 12

FIRST MEETINGS.

Abrahams, John, Denmark st, Soho, Coal Merchant. Sept 21 at 11. Bankruptcy
 bldgs, Portugal st, Lincoln's inn fields
 Abrahams, Moses, Manchester, Fent Dealer. Sept 25 at 11. Official Receiver,
 Ogden's chhrs, Bridge st, Manchester
 Ames, Thomas, Borstal, Kent, out of business. Sept 23 at 11.30. Official Receiver,
 Eastgate, Rochester
 Andersen, Johan, Gotfred, Great Grimsby, Wood Carver. Oct 7 at 2. Official
 Receiver
 Baker, Charles George, Hookwold cum Wilton, Norfolk, Baker. Sept 19 at 12.
 Official Receiver, 8, King st, Norwich
 Brown, Henry Wilson, Portinscale, nr Keswick, Innkeeper. Sept 21 at 2.
 Court house, Cockermouth
 Campbell, John, Monson rd, Redhill, Builder. Sept 18 at 2. Official Receiver,
 109, Victoria st, Westminster
 Churcher, Alfred, Stockwell rd, Surrey, Cab Proprietor. Sept 23 at 12. 33,
 Carey st, Lincoln's inn
 Dail, John Thomas, Globe rd, Mile End, Stepney, Hosier. Sept 18 at 1. 33,
 Carey st, Lincoln's inn
 Dinsdale, John, Leeds, Publican. Sept 21 at 11. Official Receiver, St Andrew's
 chhrs, 22, Park row, Leeds
 Forrest, Peter, Salford, Lancashire, Dairyman. Sept 23 at 2.30. Court house,
 Encombe pl, Salford
 Fowler, William, Virginia rd, Bethnal green, Victualler. Sept 21 at 12. Bank-
 ruptcy bldgs, Portugal st, Lincoln's inn fields
 Gannon, Thomas Edward, not now resident in England, Gent. Sept 23 at 11.
 Bankruptcy bldgs, Portugal st, Lincoln's inn fields
 Hampton, Isaac, Liverpool, Perambulator Manufacturer. Sept 21 at 3. Octaliff
 Receiver, 35, Victoria st, Liverpool
 Hunter, William, Aston, nr Birmingham, Coal Dealer. Sept 24 at 11. Official
 Receiver, Birmingham
 Kearsley, Charles, York, Coal Merchant. Sept 23 at 2. Official Receiver,
 York
 Kellest, Thomas, Stanley Lane End, nr Wakefield, Yorks, Market Gardener,
 Sept 18 at 11. Official Receiver

Knight, Frederick, Barnstable, Grocer. Sept 21 at 12.15. George and Railway Hotel, Victoria st, Bristol.
Madge, Edmund, Bethnal green rd, Carman. Sept 18 at 12. 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn.
Malaband, William, Walsall, Staffordshire, Baker. Sept 28 at 11. Official Receiver, Walsall.
Marshall, Edward, Tarleton, Lancashire, Farmer. Sept 21 at 2. Official Receiver, 33, Victoria st, Liverpool.
Miller, Charles, St Stephen's rd, Hounslow, Builder. Sept 18 at 11. 28 and 29 St. Swithin's lane.
Newman, Thomas, Chalford, Gloucestershire, Corn Dealer. Sept 18 at 12. Official Receiver, King st, Gloucester.
Nicholls, John Owen, Birmingham, Saddlers' Ironmonger. Oct 1 at 11. Official Receiver, Birmingham.
Partridge, William, Brierley hill, Staffordshire, Carpenter. Sept 18 at 12. Mr. C. H. Collis, Solicitor, Stourbridge.
Rees, Rees, Treorkey, Glamorganshire, Draper. Sept 19 at 12. Official Receiver, Merthyr Tydfil.
Rudkin, Henry, jun, Uxbridge rd, Shepherd's Bush, Upholsterer. Sept 18 at 12. Bankruptcy bldgs, Portugal st, Lincoln's inn fields.
Saunders, Henry, Longton grove, Sydenham, Kent, Surveyor and Builder. Sept 18 at 12. Official Receiver, 108, Victoria st, Westminster.
Seddon, Henry, Manchester. Oct 1 at 11. Official Receiver, Ogden's chambers, Bridge st, Manchester.
Sheppard, George, Portsmouth, Bootmaker. Sept 21 at 11. Official Receiver, 108, Queen st, Portsea.
Smith, Philip, Manchester, Manufacturers' Agent. Oct 1 at 3. Official Receiver, Ogden's chhrs, Bridge st, Manchester.
Stables, Joseph, Manchester, Provision Dealer. Oct 1 at 2. Official Receiver, Ogden's chhrs, Bridge st, Manchester.
Stephenson, John, and Henry Holmes, Gateshead, Durham, Painters. Sept 21 at 11. Official Receiver, County chhrs, Westgate rd, Newcastle on Tyne.
Stevenson, George, Grant, and Bernard May Soule, Liverpool st, Seed Crushers. Sept 21 at 11. 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn.
Tetlow, Esther, Oldham, Lancashire, Outfitter. Sept 18 at 4. Official Receiver, Priory chhrs, Oldham.
Thompson, John Fawcett, Bromfield, Cumberland, Farm Bailiff. Sept 21 at 12. 34, Fisher st, Carlisle.
Turnbull, Isabella, Amble, Northumberland, out of business. Sept 22 at 2.30. Official Receiver, County chhrs, Westgate rd, Newcastle on Tyne.
Vallance, Henry Fletcher, The Grove, Camberwell. Sept 18 at 11. 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn.
Willoughby, Robert, Hunstanton St Edmunds, Norfolk, Carpenter. Sept 23 at 10. Court house, King's Lynn.
Woitowitch, Gottlieb, Deptford, Watchmaker. Sept 18 at 3. Official Receiver, 108, Victoria st, Westminster.
Wright, Edward, Middleton, Lancashire, Farm Labourer. Sept 22 at 3. Official Receiver, Priory chhrs, Oldham.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Abrahams, John, Denmark st, Soho, Coal Merchant. High Court. Pet Aug 25. Ord Sept 9.
Beales, James Owenby, Threadneedle st, Licensed Victualler. High Court. Pet July 28. Ord Sept 8.
Baker, Charles George, Hookwood cum Wilton, Norfolk, Baker. Norwich. Pet Sept 5. Ord Sept 7.
Belton, George Henry, Nottingham, Baker. Nottingham. Pet Aug 22. Ord Sept 7.
Brown, Henry Wilson, Portinscale, nr Keswick, Cumberland, Innkeeper. Cocker-mouth and Workington. Pet Sept 4. Ord Sept 9.
Brown, James, Bristol, Hat Manufacturer. Bristol. Pet Sept 1. Ord Sept 9.
Calvert, Arthur Wood, and William Calvert, Leeds, Iron Plate Workers. Leeds. Pet Aug 12. Ord Sept 8.
Crocker, Charles, Wyke Regis, Dorset, Blacksmith. Dorchester. Pet Sept 3. Ord Sept 8.
Davis, Joe, and Edwin Thomas Pearce, March, Cambridgeshire, Grocers. Peterborough. Pet Aug 31. Ord Sept 7.
Dinsdale, John, Leeds, Publican. Leeds. Pet Sept 7. Ord Sept 9.
Featherstone, Bell, Scarborough, Florist. Scarborough. Pet Sept 3. Ord Sept 9.
Forrest, Peter, Salford, Lancashire, Dairyman. Salford. Pet Sept 7. Ord Sept 7.
Hayward, Edward, jun, Folkestone, Watchmaker. Canterbury. Pet Aug 25. Ord Sept 5.
Johnson, John, Netherton, Worcestershire, Sugar Dealer. Dudley. Pet Aug 19. Ord Sept 4.
Ludford, Alfred, Killamarsh, Derbyshire, Miner. Chesterfield. Pet Sept 8. Ord Sept 9.
Magness, Henry, King's road, Chelsea, Boot Maker. High Court. Pet Aug 6. Ord Sept 9.
Malaband, William, Walsall, Staffordshire, Baker. Walsall. Pet Sept 7. Ord Sept 7.
Morant, David, Southampton, Stonemason. Southampton. Pet Aug 20. Ord Sept 7.
Morton, Paul, Scarborough, Grocer. Scarborough. Pet Aug 31. Ord Sept 8.
Nixon, Edward, Cowpen Bewley, Billingham, Horse Dealer. Stockton on Tees and Middlesbrough. Pet Sept 7. Ord Sept 7.
O'Connor, Cornelius, Kellert rd, Brixton, Tailor. High Court. Pet June 20. Ord Sept 9.
Palmer, Samuel Henry, Sunderland, Music Instrument Dealer, Sunderland. Pet Aug 18. Ord Sept 8.
Pearry, William, Sunderland, Licensed Victualler. Sunderland. Pet Aug 18. Ord Sept 8.
Rees, Rees, Treorkey, Glamorganshire, Draper. Pontypridd. Pet Sept 3. Ord Sept 8.
Robinson, Richard, Netherton, Worcestershire, Licensed Victualler. Dudley. Pet Aug 4. Ord Sept 4.
Run, Frederick John, Cheltenham, Fleamonger. Cheltenham. Pet Sept 2. Ord Sept 7.
Scott, William Alfred, Woodburn Green, Buckinghamshire, Coal Dealer. Aylesbury. Pet July 27. Ord Sept 8.
Scown, William, Taunton, Flour Dealer. Taunton. Pet Aug 17. Ord Sept 17.
Seddon, Henry, Manchester. Manchester. Pet Sept 8. Ord Sept 8.
Sheppard, George, Portsmouth, Bootmaker. Portsmouth. Pet Sept 3. Ord Sept 4.
Thompson, John Fawcett, Bromfield, Cumberland, Farm Bailiff. Carlisle. Pet Sept 7. Ord Sept 7.
Tolley, Robert, Hysan Green, Nottingham, Elastic Web Manufacturer. Nottingham. Pet Aug 10. Ord Sept 9.
Warrington, David Lloyd, Castle fields, Shrewsbury, Plasterer. Shrewsbury. Pet Sept 7. Ord Sept 7.
Watson, James, Surllee Fen, Lincolnshire, Farmer. Peterborough. Pet Aug 21. Ord Sept 7.
Watson, John, and Thomas Patterson Heslop, Sunderland, House Agents. Sunderland. Pet July 21. Ord Sept 4.
Watson, Peter, Northwich, Ironmonger. Nantwich and Crewe. Pet Sept 1. Ord Sept 7.
Woodrich, Alfred, Liverpool, Tailor. Liverpool. Pet Aug 18. Ord Sept 7.

TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1885.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Adams, Albert, Henbury, Gloucestershire, Hotel Proprietor. Bristol. Pet Sept 11. Ord Sept 11. Exam Oct 9 at 12.
Albany, John, Croydon, Provision Merchant. Croydon. Pet Sept 7. Ord Sept 10. Exam Oct 9.
Barber, Jane, and Ellen Barber, Wakefield, Milliners. Wakefield. Pet Sept 8. Ord Sept 9. Exam Oct 22.
Brain, Annie Elizabeth, Hastings, Dressmaker. Hastings. Pet Sept 11. Ord Sept 11. Exam Oct 5.
Bryson, William, Carlisle, Cattle Dealer. Carlisle. Pet Aug 22. Exam Sept 12. Exam Sept 28 at 11 at the Court house, Carlisle.
Draper, Walter, West Cowes, I.W., Grocer. Newport and Ryde. Pet Sept 12. Ord Sept 12. Exam Oct 7 at 10 at Townhall, Newport.
Farrington, William, Hawkedon, Suffolk, Grocer. Colchester. Pet Sept 12. Ord Sept 12. Exam Oct 2 at 3 at Townhall, Colchester.
Freeman, Francis, Bersham, Denbighshire, Brewer. Wrexham. Pet Sept 10. Ord Sept 10. Exam Oct 7.
Gains, Alfred, Walsall, Staffordshire, Merchant. Walsall. Pet Sept 12. Ord Sept 12. Exam Oct 5 at 12.
Goff, John Johnson, Great Yarmouth, Merchant. Great Yarmouth. Pet Sept 10. Ord Sept 10. Exam Sept 23 at 2.30 at Townhall, Great Yarmouth.
Graydon, William Henry, Leytonstone rd, Stratford, Furniture Dealer. High Court. Pet Sept 10. Ord Sept 10. Exam Oct 30 at 11 at 34, Lincoln's inn fields.
Griffith, Robert, Dolgelly, Merionethshire, Commission Agent. Aberystwith. Pet Sept 9. Ord Sept 9. Exam Sept 24 at 1.
Haigh, William Frederick, Thorverton, Devonshire, Fishing Tackle Manufacturer. Exeter. Pet Sept 9. Ord Sept 9. Exam Oct 15 at 11.
Hall, William Dehoun, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, Paper Manufacturer. Oldham. Pet Sept 11. Ord Sept 11. Exam Oct 6 at 12.30.
Hammer, Watson, Southport, Lancashire, Cotton Broker. Manchester. Pet Sept 12. Ord Sept 12. Exam Oct 6 at 11.
Hawkes, Daniel Foster, Knighton, Leicestershire, Nurseryman. Leicester. Pet Sept 5. Ord Sept 10. Exam Oct 8 at 10.
Hillstead, Robert Thomas, Rotherham, Yorkshire, Cabinetmaker. Sheffield. Pet Sept 10. Ord Sept 10. Exam Oct 8 at 11.30.
Hockley, Amelia, Bishops Stortford, Hertford, Newsgate. Hertford. Pet Sept 7. Ord Sept 11. Exam Oct 2 at 12.
Hooper, Richard, Solihull, Warwickshire, Painter. Birmingham. Pet Sept 10. Ord Sept 10. Exam Oct 12.
Horton, John Vaughan, Birmingham, Merchant. Birmingham. Pet Sept 10. Ord Sept 10. Exam Oct 13.
Jones, John, Resolven, nr Neath, Draper. Neath. Pet Sept 11. Ord Sept 11. Exam Sept 23 at 10.30 at Townhall, Neath.
Jonah, John, St Asaph, Flintshire, Joiner. Bangor. Pet Sept 10. Ord Sept 10. Exam Oct 5 at 12.30.
Kill, Edward Henry, and Stephen Spencer Wright, Commerce rd, Wood Green, House Decorators. Edmonton. Pet Aug 17. Ord Sept 12. Exam Oct 13 at 1 at the Court house, Edmonton.
Mean, Thomas, High st, Homerton, Grocer. High Court. Pet Sept 11. Ord Sept 11. Exam Oct 29 at 11 at 34, Lincoln's inn fields.
Midgley, Robert John, Northwram, nr Halifax, Worsted Yarn Finisher. Halifax. Pet Sept 12. Ord Sept 12. Exam Oct 20.
Noakes, Joseph, Guestling, Sussex, Farmer. Hastings. Pet Sept 11. Ord Sept 11. Exam Oct 5.
Noble, Charles Crawford, Edith rd, West Kensington, Gent. High Court. Pet June 8. Ord Sept 11. Exam Oct 29 at 11.30 at 34, Lincoln's inn fields.
Phillips, Thomas, Llanddeiniolen, Carnarvonshire, Quarryman. Bangor. Pet Sept 9. Ord Sept 10. Exam Oct 5 at 12.30.
Ready, A J, Moorgate st, Merchant. High Court. Pet July 22. Ord Sept 12. Exam Oct 2 at 11.30 at 34, Lincoln's inn fields.
Simpson, Thomas, Burnley, Lancashire, Music Seller. Burnley. Pet Sept 11. Ord Sept 11. Exam Oct 11 at 10.
Smith, Henry, Bristol, Grocer. Bristol. Pet Sept 11. Ord Sept 12. Exam Oct 9 at 12 at Guildhall, Bristol.
Stewart, John Alexander, and Samuel J. Beswick, Bootle, Lancashire, Coal Merchants. Liverpool. Pet Aug 25. Ord Sept 11. Exam Sept 24 at 11 at Court house, Government bldgs, Victoria st, Liverpool.
Taylor, William, Ashton under Lyne, Lancashire, Corn Merchant. Ashton under Lyne and Stalybridge. Pet Sept 10. Ord Sept 10. Exam Oct 8.
Tog, William Thomas, Birmingham, Builder. Birmingham. Pet Sept 9. Ord Sept 9. Exam Oct 13.
Tucker, George, Plymouth, Organ Builder. East Stonehouse. Pet Sept 2. Ord Sept 11. Exam Sept 23 at 12.
Wilcox, Edward Richard, Cumberland, Bedford, Retired Major General. Bedford. Pet Sept 10. Ord Sept 10. Exam Sept 22.
Wilkinson, Edwin Wright, Shipley, Yorks, Coal Merchant. Bradford. Pet Sept 9. Ord Sept 10. Exam Oct 23 at 12.

The following amended notices are substituted for those published in the London Gazette of Sept. 11, 1885.

Parker, Arthur, Essex, Carrier. Colchester. Pet Sept 8. Ord Sept 8. Exam Sept 26 at 11 at Townhall, Colchester.
Seddon, Henry, Manchester, Sand Merchant. Manchester. Pet Sept 8. Ord Sept 8. Exam Oct 5 at 11.

FIRST MEETINGS.

Adcock, Charles Henry, Corby, Lincolnshire, Butcher. Sept 22 at 2. Official Receiver, 1, High pavement, Nottingham.
Brain, Annie Elizabeth, Claremont, Hastings, Dressmaker. Sept 23 at 1. Chief Official Receiver, 33, Carey st.
Bryson, William, Carlisle, Cattle Dealer. Sept 28 at 12. 34, Fisher st, Carlisle.
Comber, Thomas James, Ludgate hill, Working Jeweller. Sept 24 at 11. 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn.
Freeman, Francis, Bersham, Denbighshire, Brewer. Sept 25 at 3. Wynnast Arms Hotel, Wrexham.
Garrard, John, Newington Butts, Oilman. Sept 24 at 12. Bankruptcy bldgs, Portugal st, Lincoln's inn fields.
Grace, John, Nether Wallop, Hants, Builder. Sept 22 at 11. Official Receiver, 4, East st, Southampton.
Grant, Christopher, Bedford, Tailor. Sept 24 at 11.30. Lion Hotel, High st, Bedford, Beds.
Haigh, William Frederick, Thorverton, Devonshire, Fishing Tackle Maker. Sept 23 at 11. Official Receiver, 13, Bedford circle, Exeter.
Hall, William Dehoun, Saddleworth, Yorks, Paper Maker. Sept 25 at 3. Official Receiver, Ogden chhrs, Bridge st, Manchester.
Harris, William Charles, Hanley, Saddler. Sept 22 at 3. Official Receiver, Nelson place, Newcastle under Lyne.
Hawkes, Daniel Foster, Knighton, Leicestershire, Nurseryman. Sept 24 at 12. 28, Friar lane, Leicester.
Hollingworth, Alfred, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, Framework Knitter. Sept 23 at 3. Official Receiver, 1, High pavement, Nottingham.
Hooper, Richard, Solihull, Warwickshire, Painter. Sept 24 at 2. Official Receiver, Birmingham.
Horton, John Vaughan, Birmingham, Merchant. Sept 28 at 11. Official Receiver, Birmingham.
Jones, John, St Asaph, Flintshire, Joiner. Sept 24 at 3.30. Mostyn Arms Hotel, Rhyl.
Jones, John, Resolven, nr Neath, Draper. Sept 25 at 10.30. Castle Hotel, Neath.
Logg, William, Kingston on Thames, Greengrocer. Sept 23 at 12.30. Official Receiver, 28 and 29, St Swithin's lane.

Ludford, Alfred, Killamarsh, Derbyshire, Grocer. Sept 23 at 3. The Angel Hotel, Chesterfield.

Noakes, Joseph, Guestling, Sussex, Farmer. Sept 25 at 2.30. Townhall chhrs, Hastings.

Palmer, William, Nottingham, Book Deliverer. Sept 22 at 12. Official Receiver, 1, High pavement, Nottingham.

Parker, Arthur, Thorpe le Soken, Essex, Carrier. Sept 24 at 11. Townhall, Colchester.

Phillips, Thomas, Penisarwaen, Carnarvonshire, Quarryman. Sept 22 at 11.30. Royal Hotel, Carnarvon.

Pritchard, John, and Griffith Pritchard, Penygroes, Carnarvonshire, Cabinet Makers. Sept 22 at 12.30. Royal Hotel, Carnarvon.

Roberts, H. J., Duke st, St James's, Gentleman. Sept 23 at 11. 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn.

Spicer, John, Gt Grimsby, Tobaccoist. Oct 7 at 3. Official Receiver, 3, Haven st, Gt Grimsby.

Taylor, William, Ashton under Lyne, Corn Merchant. Sept 24 at 2. Official Receiver, Townhall chhrs, Ashton under Lyne.

Tott, William Thomas, Birmingham, Builder. Sept 28 at 3. Official Receiver, Birmingham.

Warrington, David Lloyd, Shrewsbury, Plasterer. Oct 12 at 11.30. 9, the Square, Shrewsbury.

Watts, William, Brighton, Refreshment House Keeper. Sept 22 at 12. Official Receiver, 39, Bond st, Brighton.

Wilcox, Edward Richard, Cumberland, Bedford, Retired Major General. Sept 24 at 1.30. 8, St Paul's sq, Bedford, Beds.

Wilkinson, Edwin Wright, Shipley, Yorks, Coal Merchant. Sept 23 at 11. Official Receiver, 31, Manor row, Bradford.

Woodley, James, London rd, Enfield, Merchant Clerk. Sept 22 at 11. 28 and 29, St Swithin's lane.

The following amended notice is substituted for that published in the London Gazette of Sept 11, 1885.

Feldon, Henry, Manchester, Sand Merchant. Oct 1 at 11. Official Receiver, Ogden's chhrs, Bridge st, Manchester.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Alley, Thomas Edward, Cambridge rd, Whitechapel, Glass Dealer. High Court. Pet Aug 5. Ord Sept 12.

Abrahams, Moses, Manchester, Fent Dealer. Manchester. Pet Aug 21. Ord Sept 10.

Ames, Thomas, Borstal, Kent, out of business. Rochester. Pet Sept 8. Ord Sept 11.

Andersen, Johan Gotfred, Gt Grimsby, Wood Carver. Gt Grimsby. Pet Sept 8. Ord Sept 10.

Andrews, Matthew Henry, Worcester, Butcher. Worcester. Pet Aug 27. Ord Sept 9.

Barber, Jane, and Ellen Barber, Wakefield, Milliners. Wakefield. Pet Sept 9. Ord Sept 9.

Barnard, John, Ardingley, Sussex, Farmer. Brighton. Pet Aug 17. Ord Sept 10.

Barter, Charles, and Joseph Bickley, Fulham, Plasterers. High Court. Pet Sept 7. Ord Sept 10.

Brew, William, Avington grove, Penge, Ironmonger. High Court. Pet July 31. Ord Sept 10.

Brook, Richard John, Bridgwater, Somersetshire, Draper. Bridgwater. Pet Aug 29. Ord Sept 11.

Burstall, Edward John, Downton, Wilts, Gent. Salisbury. Pet Aug 8. Ord Sept 12.

Butterworth, Jonathan, Shaw, Lancashire, Draper. Oldham. Pet Aug 20. Ord Sept 11.

Cassidy, William, and Thomas Charles Tusler, Blackfriars rd, Grocers. High Court. Pet Sept 8. Ord Sept 12.

Cooke, William Augustine, Wolverhampton, Agent for Patent Puddling Furnaces. Wolverhampton. Pet Sept 2. Ord Sept 10.

Edwards, William Henry, Malvern Link, Worcestershire, Grocer. Worcester. Pet Aug 27. Ord Sept 10.

Graydon, William Henry, Leytonstone rd, Stratford, Furniture Dealer. High Court. Pet Sept 10. Ord Sept 10.

Griffith, Robert, Dolgelly, Merionethshire, Commission Agent. Aberystwith. Pet Sept 9. Ord Sept 9.

Gunning, Frederick Edmund, and Arthur William Gunning, Trowbridge, Wilts, Coal Merchants. Bath. Pet Aug 12. Ord Sept 9.

Haigh, William Frederick, Thorverton, Devonshire, Fishing Tackle Manufacturer. Exeter. Pet Sept 9. Ord Sept 10.

Harlow, Jonathan, Spitalfields, Potato Salesman. High Court. Pet Aug 4. Ord Sept 10.

Harris, William Charles, Hanley, Saddler. Hanley, Burslem, and Tunstall. Pet Sept 9. Ord Sept 11.

Hockley, Amelia, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire, Newsagent. Hertford. Pet Sept 7. Ord Sept 11.

Hollingsworth, Alfred, Mansfield, Notts, Framework Knitter. Nottingham. Pet Sept 9. Ord Sept 11.

Hunter, William, Aston, nr Birmingham, Coal Dealer. Birmingham. Pet Sept 5. Ord Sept 9.

Jones, John David, Pontycymmer, nr Bridgend, Glamorganshire, Draper. Cardiff. Pet Aug 7. Ord Sept 10.

Kill, Edward Henry, and Stephen Spencer Wright, Wood Green, House Decorators. Edmonton. Pet Aug 17. Ord Sept 12.

Knoakes, Thomas, Scarborough, Draper. Scarborough. Pet Aug 26. Ord Sept 10.

Knights, Charles, Southampton, Fish Salesman. Southampton. Pet Aug 26. Ord Sept 10.

Lane, James, Bello Bridge, Acton, Laundryman. Brentford. Pet July 9. Ord Sept 12.

Legg, William, Norbiton, Kingston on Thames, Greengrocer. Kingston, Surrey. Pet Sept 4. Ord Sept 11.

Lewis, John, Cymmer, nr Maesteg, Glamorganshire, Grocer. Neath. Pet Aug 28. Ord Sept 12.

Lobenthal, Max, London Wall, Manufacturers' Agent. High Court. Pet Sept 9. Ord Sept 11.

Mean, Thomas, High st, Homerton, Grocer. High Court. Pet Sept 11. Ord Sept 11.

Mellor, George, Blackburn, Lancashire, Professor of Music. Blackburn. Pet Aug 28. Ord Sept 12.

Michael, Joseph Jacob, Bishopsgate st, Timber Merchant. High Court. Pet July 17. Ord Sept 11.

Miller, Joseph Watson, South Shields, Builder. Newcastle on Tyne. Pet Aug 22. Ord Sept 10.

Orwin, William Francis, Newcastle on Tyne, Steamship Manager. Newcastle on Tyne. Pet Aug 27. Ord Sept 10.

Palmer, William, Nottingham, Book Deliverer. Nottingham. Pet Sept 7. Ord Sept 11.

Partridge, William, Brierley Hill, Staffordshire, Carpenter. Stourbridge. Pet Sept 4. Ord Sept 10.

Pettiford, Edward, Sheffield, Yorkshire, Joiner. Sheffield. Pet Aug 26. Ord Sept 10.

Politt, Joseph, Widnes, Lancashire, Grocer. Liverpool. Pet Aug 19. Ord Sept 11.

Popplewell, Frederick, Droitwich, Worcestershire, Commercial Traveller. Worcester. Pet Aug 27. Ord Sept 10.

Robinson, Thomas, Beoston, Nottinghamshire, Corn Merchant. Nottingham. Pet Aug 24. Ord Sept 10.

Ruffles, Alfred John, Union ct, Old Broad st, Engineer. High Court. Pet June 5. Ord Sept 10.

Saunders, Henry, Sydenham, Surveyor. Greenwich. Pet Aug 7. Ord Sept 11.

Spicer, John, Gt Grimsby, Lincolnshire, Tobaccoist. Gt Grimsby. Pet Sept 9. Ord Sept 11.

Tetlow, Esther, Oldham, Outfitter. Oldham. Pet Sept 5. Ord Sept 11.

Turnbull, Isabella, Amble, Northumberland, out of business. Newcastle on Tyne. Pet Sept 9. Ord Sept 11.

Verrills, Frederick William, Hastings, Marine Store Dealer. Hastings. Pet Aug 28. Ord Sept 9.

Webster, Henry, and William Webster, Dewsbury, Yorks, Machine Makers. Dewsbury. Pet Aug 24. Ord Sept 12.

Whittaker, Robert, Blackburn, Lancashire, Gold Thread Manufacturer. Blackburn. Pet Aug 26. Ord Sept 12.

Whitman, Alfred, Leeds, Glass Dealer. Leeds. Pet Aug 19. Ord Sept 10.

Wingard, Charles, Keppel st, Russell sq, Mantle Maker. High Court. Pet July 27. Ord Sept 12.

Woodley, James, London rd, Enfield, Merchant's Clerk. Edmonton. Pet Aug 19. Ord Sept 12.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BRABANT.—Sept. 5, at 6, Carleton-road, Tufnell-park, N., the wife of George Whitmore Brabant, of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

DOWNES.—Sept. 3, at Walthamstow, the wife of Charles H. Downes, solicitor, of a daughter.

TAYLOR.—Sept. 9, at Curzon Park, Chester, the wife of Henry Taylor, solicitor, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CASTELLOE-SMITH.—Sept. 3, at St. Aloysius', Oxford, Benjamin Francis Conn Castelloe, M.A., barrister-at-law, to Mary Whittall, daughter of R. Pearsall Smith, of Philadelphia, U.S.A.

THATCHER-ROBINSON.—Sept. 3, at Ealing Dean, George Thatcher, of Doctors'-commons, solicitor, to Mary Ellen, daughter of the late Frederick Robinson, of Leam Pits, Woking.

WILLIAMS-HUNTER.—Sept. 8, at the parish church of Dunoon, Argyllshire, by the Rev. John Cameron, D.D., of Dunoon, assisted by the Rev. George Matheson, D.D., of Inverness, John Herbert Williams, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Jessie Wilhelmina, youngest daughter of William Hunter, of Inverness, N.B.

DEATH.

WHETHAM.—Sept. 4, at 52, Gordon-square, Sir Charles Whetham, alderman of the City of London, aged 73.

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